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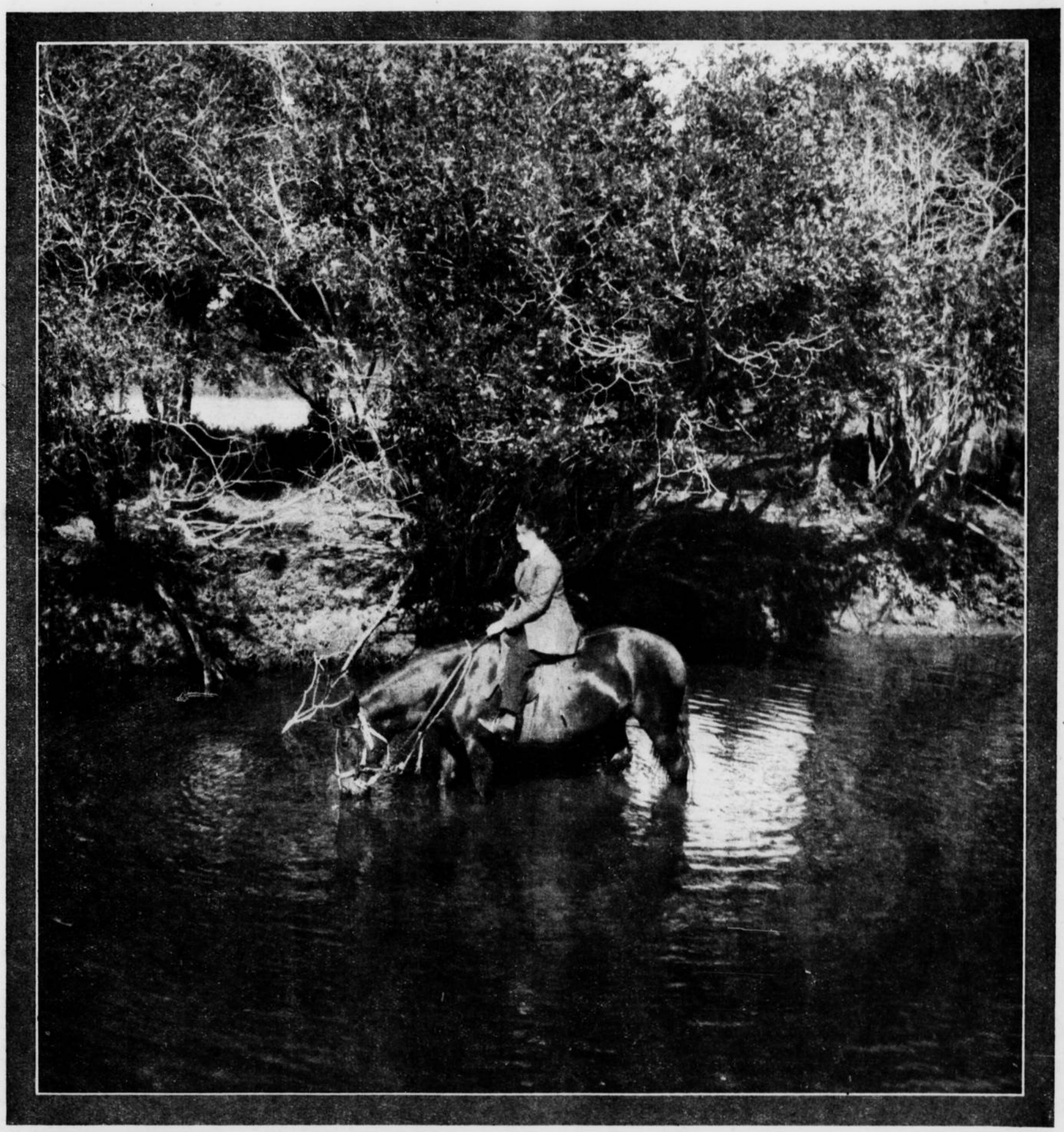
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *August 2, 1922*



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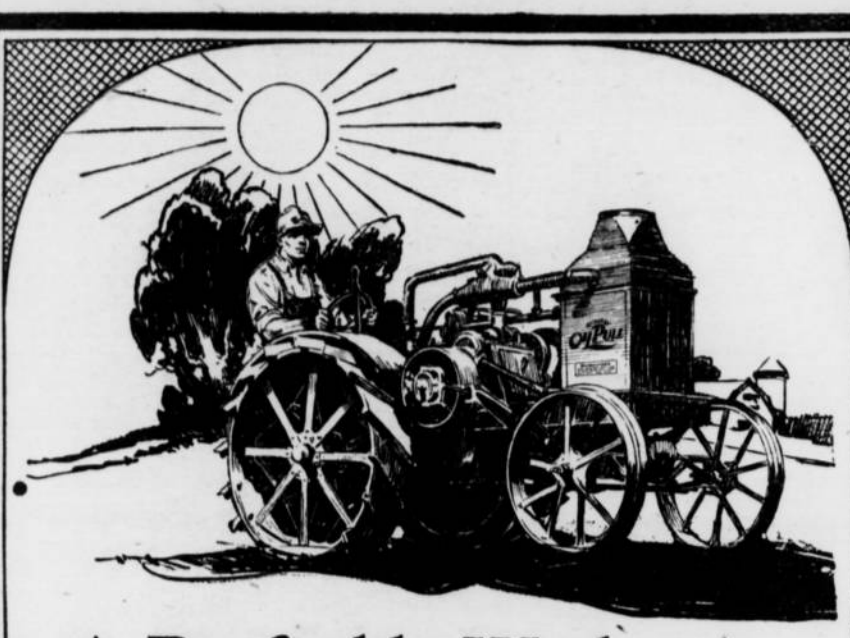

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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P.R. in Winnipeg

Voters in the City Display Bewildering Variety of Taste in Choice of Candidates

THOSE people who imagine that political thinking can be reduced to the platforms of two parties—Liberal and Conservative—because the names correspond broadly to contrasting social philosophies, will find, if they take the trouble, a valuable corrective in a careful analysis of the election results in Winnipeg. It is one of the advantages of proportional representation that it registers as no other system does, the diversity of thinking among the electorate and exposes in an illuminating way the fallacy that the mysterious something which is called public opinion is homogeneous even within parties. Between the mind which is reaching out impatiently to a golden age when poverty and inequality and misery shall be no more and the mind which holds fast to what is because of a fear that change may bring worse, there is a gap filled with innumerable shades of thought that defy a process of labelling. An election may give us a kind of common denominator, but it does not result in an adequate registration of the actual thinking of the people and, indeed, to no small number of people that is something not to be desired. They stick by the common denominator, be it Liberal or Conservative. The facts and the tendencies are against them. Modern society has become so complex that diversity in political representation to correspond with the diversity in thought has become imperative and political developments everywhere record the fact.

There were 43 candidates in Winnipeg and ten to be elected. These 43 candidates represented the following groups: Liberal, with ten candidates; Conservatives with seven; Progressives with eight; Independent Labor with six; Workers' Party of Canada (Communist Socialists) with three; Socialist (Marxian) with two; Trade Unionism with two; Anti-Prohibition with one, and Independents with four. Counting the Independents a group, there were thus nine groups in the field, and the first choices polled by the respective groups were as follows:

Liberals	11,088
Conservatives	7,539
Progressives	5,094
Ind. Labor	10,979
Workers' Party	1,084
Socialist	3,621
Trades Union	644
Anti-Prohibition	3,621
Independents	658
Total vote	44,328

The quota, that is, the number of votes which a candidate had to get to ensure election, was 4,030. Two candidates secured this number on the first count—F. J. Dixon, Independent Labor, with 7,971, and Hon. R. Jacob, Liberal, with, curiously, the exact number, 4,030. Other first choices ranged from 37 for one of the Independents to 3,621 for the Anti-Prohibitionist.

The distribution of Dixon's surplus of 3,941 affords an instructive illustration of the bewildering diversity of thought in the electorate. Dixon's appeal was of course to the labor vote, and his party emphasized, as did all parties, the importance of "voting the ticket," that is to keep choices within the party. The second choices voted, as shown by the transfer of the surplus, was as follows:

Ind. Labor Party	2,314
Liberals	197
Conservatives	284
Progressives	119
Workers' Party	32
Socialists	564
Trades Union	60
Anti-Prohibition	326
Independents	43

Out of these 3,939 second choices, Labor of all shades received 2,970, leaving 969 to go to other parties, there being apparently only two ballots with a single choice on them. These figures show one of two things; either that the Independent Labor party did not stick to the party slate or that Dixon received votes from people who were not of the party. Probably both factors were at work, some of the party giving second choices outside the party and others voting for the man rather than the party. The voting in fact shows clearly that the electors gave consideration to the individual, for in nearly all transfers choices were made which from a purely party standpoint appear ludicrous. When Communists vote for Liberals, Conservatives and Progressives, it is plain that they are looking at the individual and not his political principles. The cross voting in this respect would seem to indicate that democracy is not over-concerned in the actual process of government; what it wants is results, and it realizes that results cannot be divorced from the men that have to secure them. It will be a bad day for democracy if it is ever led to believe that the conduct of public affairs has no relation to the character and intelligence of the men to whom the conduct is entrusted.

The cross voting, however, but slightly affected the course of the election. Voters went out of their party and came back again as the transfers went on, and in the end the result was pretty much as indicated by the first choices. The divergence from the slate gave a tinge of excitement towards the end of the counting when choices began to fail and it became evident that the last candidates to be elected would not secure the quota. The following table shows how the transferences affected the parties:

	First choices	Last count	Loss or gain
Labor (all parties)	16,328	15,759	–569
Liberals	11,088	10,556	–532
Conservatives	7,539	8,836	1,297
Progressives	5,094	3,412	–1,682
Independ. (all)	4,279	4,053	–226

Through ballots becoming exhausted or transferred to other parties the Labor party lost 569, the Liberals 532 and the Progressives 1,682. The Conservatives were the only ones to make a net gain by other choices. These figures indicate the total result of the lack of adherence to party. Of those who voted first choice for Labor candidates, 3.5 per cent. did not stay with the party; of those who voted first choice for Liberal 4.8 per cent. did not vote the entire slate, and in the case of the Progressives no less than 33 per cent. of those who gave first choices to the slate failed to stay with it. The Conservative party, on the other hand, increased its vote by over 17 per cent. at the expense of the other parties.

These figures of course include losses to and gains from other parties; they

Continued on Page 14

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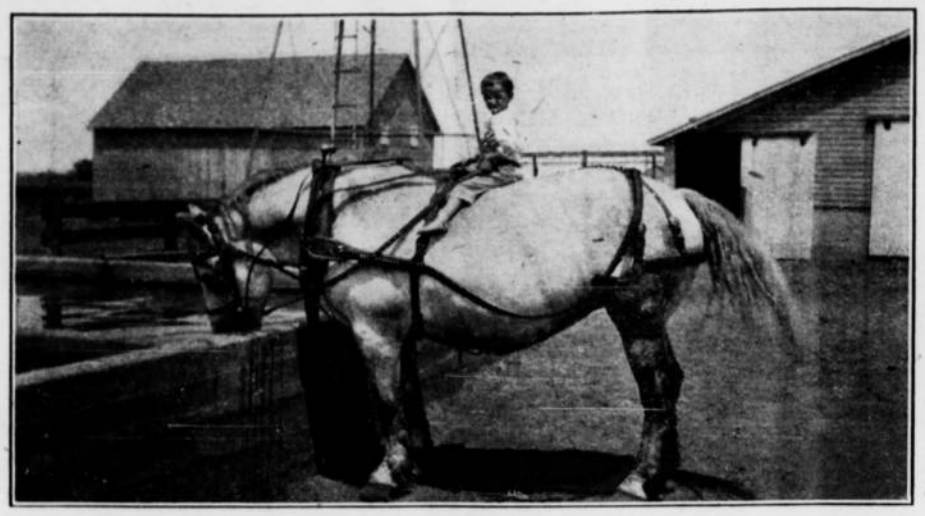

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Horses and Oat Consumption

Decrease of Horses in Cities Affects Demand for Oats and Hay—Relative Number of Farm Horses Remains About Constant

AN American contemporary draws attention to what appears to be a serious consideration for farmers south of the line, namely, the replacement of horses in cities by motor vehicles, and the subsequent loss to farmers of an important market for hay and oats. The editorial (from Wallace's Farmer) runs as follows:

"According to the 1920 census, there are now about 1,700,000 horses in cities and towns, as compared with 3,200,000 horses ten years ago. A loss of 40 per cent., or of one and a half million in horse population is no small matter. This means that gasoline has been substituted for about 120,000,000 bushels of oats, 30,000,000 bushels of corn and 5,000,000 tons of hay. This represents the product of about 8,000,000 acres of farm land.

"The reduction in number of city horses is a powerful price factor only in the case of oats. In the old days, over one-half the oats sent to the cities was consumed by horses, but now less than one-third is eaten in this way. Thousands of individual horse owners competing with each other formerly held the price up far higher than would otherwise have been the case. Today the big manufacturers and exporters play a more prominent part in the oat market than the horse owners, and the net result is that oat prices have been very seriously weakened."

An analysis of the Canadian situation does not show cause for immediate alarm. No recent figures are available showing the horse population of Canadian cities, but this ought to be fairly well reflected in the price for oats. Over a long term of years the Fort William price of No. 2 C.W. oats has fluctuated round 36 per cent. of the Fort William price of No. 1 Northern wheat. Neither during the peak of grain prices nor since has this ratio been much departed from. The unweighted price of No. 2 oats for the past 28 days has been 51⅞c. During the same time the unweighted price of No 1 Northern has been $1.38½. The ratio is 38 per cent., or two per cent. higher than the historic ratio. The United States is not now, and probably will not become for some time, a consumer of Canadian oats, so that the curtailment of that market only affects us as it frees American oats for competition in the other markets of the world. The heavy oats of northern countries, Canada and Scandinavia, will always command a premium in consuming centres, and as oats, a cheap and bulky grain, cannot compete with wheat, rye and barley for transportation space, the net result will be to curtail production in the United States, where a lighter weight oat is grown.

That the Canadian price for oats has not been maintained at the expense of acreage reduction may be seen in the fact that the acreage increase for oats from 1915 to 1920 was 55 per cent. as against a general acreage increase for all crops of 41 per cent.

Farm Horses

A comparison of the increase in farm horses and acreage from 1915 to 1920 leads to interesting observations. In the former year the three prairie provinces possessed 1,492,681 horses, and in 1920, the last year of printed record, 2,038,281. The cultivated acreage in the former year was 22,430,000 acres. In 1920 it had risen to 31,715,000 acres. Seven years ago we cultivated 15.03 acres per horse. Two years ago, at the peak of motor farming popularity, we only increased to 15.56 acres per horse. If our horse population had kept exact pace with the increase in cultivated area we would have 72,000 more horses than we have today.

This does not mean, however, that 72,000 horses have been replaced by power farming. During all the years of comparison there was a tendency as farm wages increased to drive larger and larger horse outfits. With the increasing price of all feeds there was also an inclination to reduce to the minimum the number of surplus horses usually kept about farms. These two tendencies unquestionably account for much of the relative diminution of horse strength, and the net effect of Western Canada's investment in power farming machinery has not been as much as feared by breeders.

Treatment for Poisoned Stock

In several places in the southern part of the province it has been found that cattle and other animals have become poisoned by eating bait for grasshoppers which has been scattered in fields, since the bait contains arsenic. Dr. Percy Talbot, the provincial veterinarian, has issued a statement following a study of the matter, in which he says that the most successful treatment as an antidote for the poison is hydrated oxide of iron, which should be administered in the form of a soft mass and must be freshly made and administered at once. Since, however, preparation of such an antidote would not be practicable for farmers who had to drive long distances to obtain the ingredient other remedies have been tried. It has been found that a mixture of ferric hydrate and magnesia will act promptly and effectively. For this preparation it is necessary to keep on hand in separate bottles two ounces ferric sulphite solution diluted with four ounces water, and 180 grains magnesia made into a smooth mixture with half a pint of water. When needed, the two should be mixed and shaken until a thin mass results. This should be administered in large quantities at short intervals, and followed with emetics such as alum, epicac or sulphite of zinc. The fact should not be forgotten that large doses of lime water, olive oil, carron oil, or mucilaginous drinks, as oatmeal gruel, are helpful. Stimulants might also be given, and if there is well marked prostration, warmth should be applied to the animal by means of hot blankets.

Manitoba Egg-Laying Contest

The fourth annual Manitoba egg-laying contest will commence at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, November 1, 1922. Entry forms and the rules and regulations governing the contest, may be obtained by writing the Experimental Farm, Brandon. Entries for the contest will close August 15, and all pens of birds to compete in the contest should be in the contest pens before the opening date.

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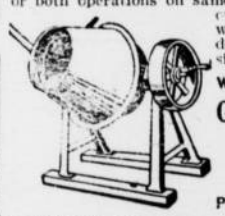

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 2, 1922

Wheat Board Legislation

The concurrent legislation required for the establishment of the Wheat Board was passed by the Saskatchewan legislature last week and that of Alberta will doubtless be passed this week. The opposition to the bill in Saskatchewan was negligible; in Alberta, Hon. J. R. Boyle denounced the bill as the "most autocratic, arbitrary and reactionary piece of legislation enacted by any British parliament in over 200 years." Mr. Boyle must have been reading speeches that were made when the first factory acts were proposed. However, Mr. Boyle appears to be the only member of the Alberta legislature who will not support the measure.

The speech by Premier Dunning on the second reading of the Saskatchewan bill is well worth serious reading by the farmers. It was a careful weighing of all the elements involved in this experiment, and Mr. Dunning pointed out wherein a Wheat Board for 1922 would fall short of the powers exercised by or in support of the Wheat Board of 1919. The most serious of these differences lies in the fact that the Board of 1919 was national in its scope. It controlled all the wheat grown in Canada, it controlled flour, and it was backed financially by the credit of the whole Dominion. Lack of these powers means a quite serious handicap to the board that will come into existence under the joint legislation of two or three provinces and the Dominion, but only experience can demonstrate the extent to which the handicap will operate. The encouraging thing is that while realizing the disadvantages attending the operation of such a board the provinces are willing to try the experiment, and it is but right that in making the trial they should take every precaution to meet possible contingencies. In the matter of financing, for example, the Saskatchewan legislation—and Alberta's will doubtless follow the same line—provides that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council "may guarantee repayment" of advances made by banks. Mr. Dunning made it plain that before the credit of the province would be pledged the provincial government must first be satisfied with the personnel of the board, and also that the board would exercise all the powers conferred upon it.

Another important feature of the Saskatchewan act is the provision that no legal action shall be taken against the board without leave from the attorney-general. That practically gives the board the protection enjoyed by the executive authority; a protection, Mr. Dunning explained, that was necessary to prevent the possible disruption of the whole grain trade by the securing of injunctions based on mere technicalities. Although the legislation has been drafted with the utmost care, it is prepared under conditions that have not been exhaustively explored, and as one cannot tell what fine technical points might be raised, it is well to guard against the possibility.

There remains the question of Manitoba. Mr. Dunning expressed the belief that the absence of Manitoba from the scheme would not imperil its success, but he expressed the hope that Manitoba would find it possible to come in. There might be a little more opposition in the Manitoba legislature than in the other provinces, but that is not the serious obstacle. There would be an abundance of support for the legislation. The difficulty, which seems almost insurmountable, is one of time. The farmer members-elect to the legislature recognized that fact in their conference after the elections and although they made arrangements to act promptly as soon as the new government could meet them, they realized that time was against them. However, the situation will be thoroughly canvassed in the course of the next week or so, by which time the legislation passed by Saskatchewan and Alberta may have been passed upon by the Dominion government and the way for Manitoba made somewhat easier.

The Cattle Embargo

The British House of Commons last week passed a resolution declaring "that this House is of the opinion that the time has arrived when the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle should be removed." It is somewhat significant, as illustrating the tendency among some Liberals toward protection, that an amendment to the resolution, stating that it was inadvisable to remove the embargo at the present time owing to the condition of agriculture, was moved by a Coalition Liberal. It was, however, rejected by the House by a vote of 247 to 171 and the motion adopted, but the vote represents just a little over one-half the membership of the House.

The chief speech in support of the embargo was made by Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, minister of agriculture, who sturdily maintained that no pledge had ever been given representatives of Canada for the removal of the embargo. No minister, he stated, could give such a pledge without first consulting parliament. Anyway it was five years since the alleged pledge had been given, and a pledge given such a long time ago could hardly be considered binding on the present parliament. That is rather a dangerous argument. It might be used by statesmen to repudiate any obligation. It has a "scrap of paper" ring about it, and as one newspaper supporting removal of the embargo said: "The reputation of British statesmen for honoring their bonds no matter what may be the consequences has hitherto been one of the proudest boasts of this country."

The House of Commons, however, decided that a pledge had been given and that it had to be redeemed; it demanded the removal of the embargo. Whether or not the government will obey the House remains to be seen. The opponents of removal are now advocating the substitution of a period of quarantine for the embargo. The House of Lords has accepted a resolution declaring that Canadian cattle might be admitted subject to quarantine precautions. Compromise is the soul of politics and it may be that this compromise will finally be adopted.

"Arguments That Ring"

Some years before the fatal year of 1914, the London Times asked itself editorially the question, Who makes war? and answered the question by saying in effect that war was made in the chancelleries of Europe by men who had no regard whatsoever for the mass of humanity which suffered by their ambitions and their love for what they looked upon as one of the great games of life.

Just how the chancelleries played the game has been made evident by revelations of diplomatic correspondence published since 1914, and there is one thing at least that the Soviet government of Russia has to be thanked for—the publicity it has given to diplomatic correspondence from the records of the foreign office under the Czaristic regime. The Manchester Guardian is publishing a number of such documents taken from the archives of the Imperial Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and which are included in a Blue-book issued by the Russian government. The following is a piquant illustration of the manner in which diplomats manufacture the kind of public opinion they want. The letter is from A. P. Isvolsky, Russian ambassador in Paris, to A. Neratoff, acting minister for Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg, and is dated August 19, 1911, at the time of the Morocco crisis:

> I am writing you, in haste, a few words to let you know that with the today's financial courier I am sending to V. P. Kokovtzeff (Russian finance minister) a letter in which for the present entirely as a private suggestion I raise the question of the necessity of providing me, in view of the impending international crisis, with sufficient funds for influencing the local press.
>
> Just recently I succeeded only with great difficulty in preventing a wrong interpretation of our signing at this critical moment, of an agreement with Germany concerning Persia. But this success is purely a matter of accident and it is very important to have a ready and effective means for directing the more influential organs of the local press which, almost without exception, yield only to arguments that "ring."
>
> One has only to recall how great a role was played during the Bosnian crisis by the clever distribution of money among the French papers by Count Kevenhuler. . . . .

The reference to the Bosnian crisis is illuminating. That was in 1908, when Austria tore up the Treaty of Berlin, annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina and calmly asked the European powers what they were going to do about it. They did nothing; Austria was well supported by "arguments that ring."

Manufacturing public opinion by "arguments that ring" is not a monopoly of diplomatic circles, and in readiness to listen to such arguments the French press is neither better nor worse than the press elsewhere. All ambitious governments carry on international propaganda, and propaganda costs money. That much the public has learned since 1914. How to overcome these methods of diplomats is another question, and there is but one answer to the question: Politics in all its phases must conform to those standards of morality which civilization accepts as binding between man and man.

Gains From Co-operation

Discussing the calling of special sessions of the legislatures in Saskatchewan and Alberta to deal with legislation for the establishment of a Wheat Board, the Montreal Gazette says:

> The object of establishing a Wheat Board is to get more money for the producers, of course at somebody else's expense, and, in all such movements, the somebody else is the consumer, whether in Canada or elsewhere.

It is perfectly true the object in establishing a Wheat Board is to "get more money for the producers"; to say that "in all such movements" it is the consumer that pays "the more" which the producer gets is to ignore entirely the process of marketing. It simply is not true that co-operative selling increases the price to the consumer. What it does is to decrease the cost of marketing to the benefit of the producer and in some cases to the consumer as well. Competition cannot be eliminated in the market in which the wheat of the West has to be sold. Canadian wheat under any system of marketing can bring no more than the competitive price in the world's markets, but the share received by the producer depends very considerably upon the process of reaching the consumer. The closer the producer can be brought to the consumer or the greater the control exercised by the producer in the process of reaching the consumer, the more he will get for his produce. The consumer will still pay just the market price, but the producer gains from reduced cost of marketing and he re-

tains that advantage just as long as his reduced cost cannot be equalled by his competitors.

The argument of the Gazette is really an argument against all forms of producers' co-operation, and it is emphatically wrong in the premise that the gain of a producer must necessarily be a loss to the consumer. Efficient marketing may bring gains to both producers and consumers by eliminating wasteful processes. It is indeed too late in the day to contend that co-operative methods mean loss to anyone; they are distinctly a gain to society as a whole.

U.S. Wheat Duty

The following extract from a speech by Senator Walsh, in the United States Senate, gives some indication of the fight that is being made against the Republican permanent tariff bill. Senator Walsh dealt particularly with the proposed duty of 30 cents a bushel on wheat, and after dealing in detail with its probable effects on milling and agriculture he summarized his arguments thus:

> Mr. President, a duty upon wheat at the rate proposed will, in my opinion, result, first, in lessening the export of all manufactured and food products to Canada; second, in the reduction in the volume of railroad transportation business from Canada to American ports, and a consequent reduction in the ocean traffic from American ports, at the very time when we are seeking to build up the merchant marine; third, the loss of mill feed, a valuable by-product which is greatly in demand by producers of milk and dairy products; fourth, a loss to our distributing, elevating and storage interests which would handle this great flood of Canadian wheat; and, fifth, an indirect loss to the American farmer through the effect of the Canadian flood upon international price levels, which would in turn re-act upon our domestic prices.

The senator's argument is that United States millers need Canada's hard wheat to enable them to compete in the world's markets, that the tariff will raise the price to them while competitors will get it at the free market price, that they will thus be unable to compete, demand will fall for United States flour and this will ultimately react upon agriculture and hurt the farmers. Senator Walsh is said to have made the most noteworthy contribution to the discussion on wheat rates, but his speech may be taken as reflecting the general opposition to the whole bill, namely, that such a high tariff as that proposed must ultimately prove detrimental to the whole economic structure of the country.

Business Before Politics

Liberals in British Columbia are sore. It appears there are three federal ministers out in the coast province, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. Charles Stewart and Hon. D. D. McKenzie, and the Liberals evidently wanted to make use of them while they were there. A big Liberal rally was held in Victoria at which the ministers were expected to attend. Hon. Charles Stewart and Hon. D. D. McKenzie failed to put in an appearance and Premier Oliver expressed his disappointment in the following petulant terms:

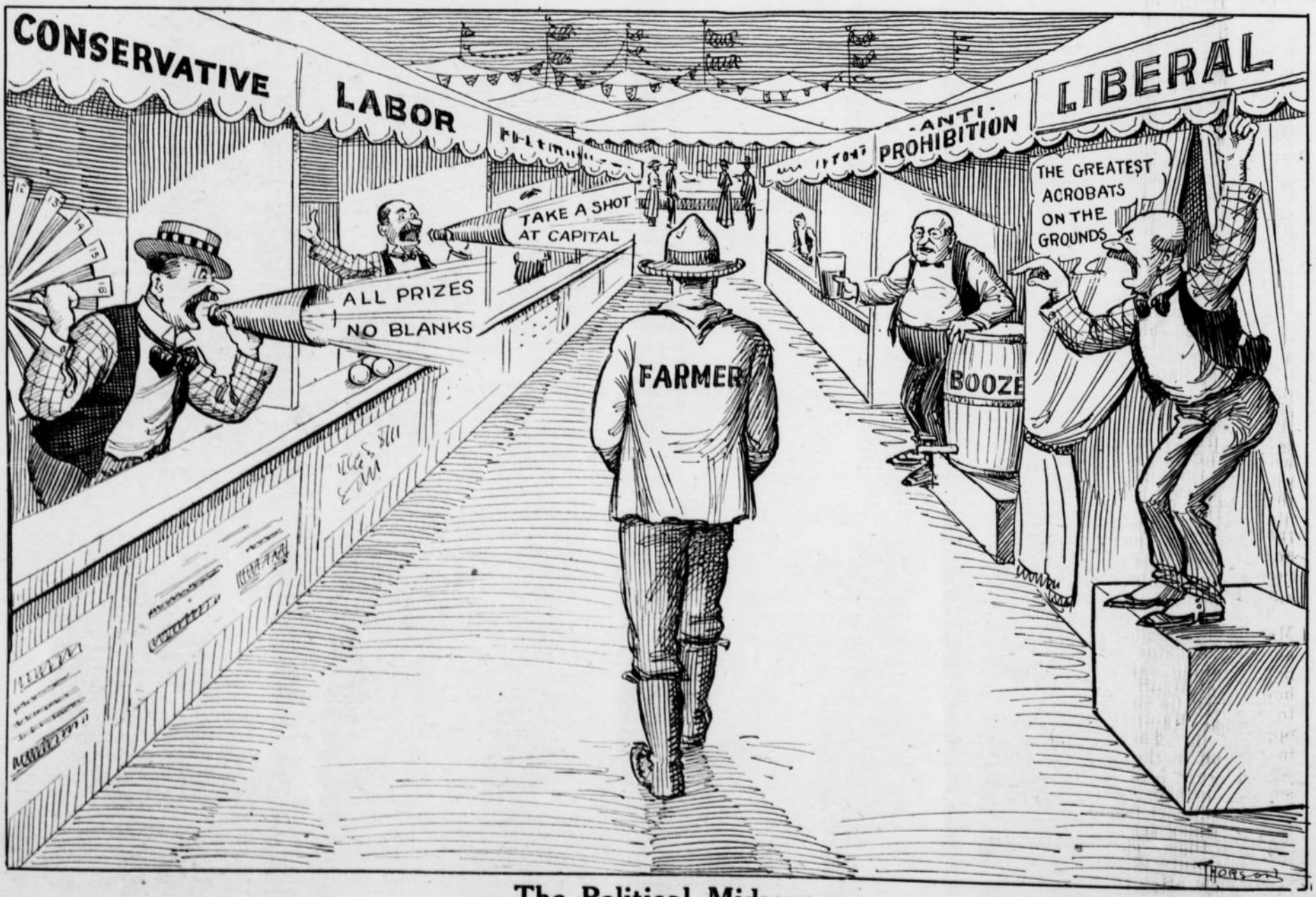
> I am bitterly disappointed we have not Messrs. Stewart and McKenzie with us tonight. I don't know the reason why they are not here, but I want to say we of Victoria have a right to feel hurt that they are not here, and I for one am giving vent to that feeling. I don't say where the responsibility lies, but someone has to answer for this neglect.

So runs the newspaper story, which adds that Mr. Stewart has made himself unpopular with some political bosses because he has refused to take part in political conferences and has devoted attention to the business of his department. That was what he went to Victoria for. It is really too bad the local Liberals were so shockingly neglected by the ministers; it is to be hoped they will exercise moderation in seeking vengeance upon those on whom the responsibility lies! At the same time they might take a few hours to reflect upon the fact that the public will appreciate a minister who prefers to attend to the business of his department to wasting time in futile political parleyings.

U.F.A. candidates won in three by-elections in Alberta recently. In Sedgewick where the vacancy was caused by ex-Premier Stewart accepting a portfolio in the Dominion government, G. Andrews, U.F.A. was returned by acclamation. In Ribstone, the vacancy was caused by the death of C. Wright, who was returned as a U.F.A. candidate at the provincial general elections last year. W. G. Farquharson retained the seat for the U.F.A., defeating a Liberal. In Whitford, W. A. Shandro, Liberal, was returned by acclamation in the general election but was afterwards unseated, and in the by-election he was handsomely beaten by the U.F.A. candidate, M. Chornohus. These elections register two gains for the U.F.A., and stand as a complete endorsement of the Greenfield government after a twelve-months trial.

In a speech at Regina, Hon. W. R. Motherwell stated that because he advocated a return to patronage he had been likened to Hon. Robert Rogers, and he went on to say: "Well, at any rate, I have a great deal of admiration for Hon. Mr. Rogers and on that question, at least, am at one with him." Well, it cannot be said that Mr. Motherwell is not doing his best to let his constituents know exactly what kind of a politician he is.

The Eastern Ontario and Ottawa section of the Retail Merchants' Association wants the sales tax "redrafted so that it may be understood by merchants and their customers." Such innocence! Don't these retailers understand that if acts of parliament were drafted so that they could be easily comprehended by the people thousands of lawyers would have to join the ranks of the unemployed?



The Political Midway

The California Idea Takes Root

Pincher Creek Farmers Plan Co-operative Enterprize With Five-year Pooling Contract to Control Output of all Products---By P. M. Abel

THE publicity which the California Producers Co-operative organizations have received in Western Canada has provoked a tremendous amount of discussion, some abortive efforts to follow suit, as in the case of the projected western Wheat Pool of 1920, but it has borne very little tangible fruit. But down in the corner of Alberta where Pincher Creek and the Old Man River recover from their breathless rush from the mountains and join forces for a stately procession eastward, the farmers have done something more than talk—a producers co-operative association has been founded which will handle a part at least of this year's crop.

The Pincher Creek farmers are in a particularly favorable position for the establishment of such a company. Powell, the great California organizer, has laid it down as one condition of success that the unit of organization must be within a restricted area. In a district of perhaps 25 townships these Pincher Creek farmers are practically isolated by natural and artificial boundaries.

Another incentive to concerted action is the fact that they are large producers of a specialized crop. This locality is one of the few in the West where timothy can be successfully grown. From the three railway stations, Pincher, Cowley and Brocket, which handle the output of this district, as much as 25,000 tons of timothy have been shipped in a single season. Alfalfa likewise is grown in large quantities.

An hour's rail haul to the west brings their product to the mining camps of the Crows Nest Pass. Beyond them are lumber camps and the inland British Columbia cities hungry for every pound of this special product which Southern Alberta is producing.

These significant facts were noted a decade past and made the basis of an organization known as The Southern Alberta Hay Growers Association, of unhappy memory. The old association had many features of the present one and served a good purpose during its prosperous years. It was commenced by the locals of the U.F.A., but got out of their control. Its final demise was brought about in 1920 by the precipitate departure of the manager who overlooked the matter of straightening up his finances before leaving.

Return to Chaos

Back before the organization of the Hay Growers the timothy crop had been marketed about as unscientifically as possible. Store-keepers took some in trade, some individuals shipped cars, others sold to buyers on the spot, every man competed against his neighbor, and the middleman squeezed them both. When the Hay Growers left the stage by the back door the same state of disorganized marketing reasserted itself to plague the producers who had other troubles to think about, short crops and declining prices for grain and livestock.

Boom stackers are in common use in Southern Alberta

At this point in the story one cannot but remark upon the effectiveness of the farmers form of organization for dealing with local emergencies. There are eight U.F.A. locals in this area united in a district association. Upon due discussion in the locals in January, 1920, a representative committee was appointed to bring in a report. After studying the form of several producers organizations this committee reported in April to the district association recommending broadly the California form of organization with a compulsory five-year pooling contract. A questionaire based upon the report of the committee was sent to all the locals and after favorable replies a provisional board was appointed to proceed with organization. The chairman of this board was Earl Cook, the local member elected by the U.F.A. in the avalanche of 1921.

At the time of writing a contract has been prepared with the assistance of the Central U.F.A. office in Calgary, and articles of incorporation have been applied for. The capital necessary to found the company is being raised by the sale of $20 shares through the agency of these same locals. The principle of one man one vote is being observed, and to make certain that the organization will not get out of the hands of the U.F.A. each shareholder must be a member. Provision is made whereby U.F.A. fees may be paid out of the member's cash return for produce so that the United Farmers will not lose control of the organization by transfer of shares or lapses in membership.

The proposed association is to be a non-profit concern. No dividends will be paid on share capital. After deducting the expenses of operating and necessary expansion the whole of the balance will be turned over to producers. With some commodities like churning cream, which may not find its way to the consumer for some months after it leaves the farmer, it will be necessary to make initial payments, in which case the participation certificate plan will be followed and profits distributed periodically.

Handle Variety of Products

Some features of the organization are unique. While hay marketing was the issue which called the association into being, the Pincher Creek farmers see no reason why they should stop at hay. Contracts similar to that for hay will be accepted for poultry, eggs and cream. The organization has an option on the local creamery, and will commence manufacture as soon as the requisite number of signatories are obtained. Livestock shipments will also be handled in co-operative loads, and this branch of the business will also bulk a tremendous total. For the time being the grain business is not being touched, but unless some wider organization supervenes, the local association intend to tackle this problem also, as the ideal toward which it is striving is to organize the outflow of everything grown in quantity in the district.

There has been a certain sentiment in the organization to open co-operative retail stores. This has been resolutely fought by some of the leaders who feel that their present program is ambitious enough, and who are not willing to endanger its future by the uncertainties which always seem to dog the footsteps

Continued on Page 13

A crop of alfalfa in the Red River Valley

News from the Organizations

Manitoba's Next Contest

Article No. 1

N.B.—Under this heading during coming months practical prohibition campaign material will be furnished. It is suggested that our workers should file the articles for use when the referendum campaign opens.

The election over, the United Farmers of Manitoba are considering the next contest which must be expected before the end of June, 1923—the contest as to whether the "wet" or "dry" ideal shall prevail in the province.

Two things are patent at the present time. First, the adherence of the organized farmers to the prohibition principle. There is practically no dissenting voice in the counsels of the association. They are convinced that the votes of 1892, 1898, 1916 and 1920 indicated a growing desire to free this province from the curse of too easily accessible intoxicants. The electorate declared themselves by majorities of 12,552, 9,441, 23,982 and 13,775, respectively, on these occasions, and the farmers expect and are going to work for another and yet more decisive expression when the next vote is taken. Second, while standing by the principle of prohibition they stand no less definitely by the principle of popular control—the people's will being ascertained directly through a referendum. Their position is trust of the people, animated by hope.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Motives

What are the motives of the people who stand for prohibition? Certainly not selfish indulgence, nor desire for monetary gain. Their motives are the safe-guarding of those who under the open sale system would be exposed to danger. That system endangers children, youth and women, leaving them at the mercy of conditions which they cannot control. It endangers the man of weak will and the man who by his physical constitution may be specially susceptible to the drink temptation. It menaces the home directly and indirectly. The prohibitionist holds that these elements in our communities are of incomparable value, and must not be endangered or sacrificed. They are convinced that prohibition is the one reasonable and feasible mode of safeguarding them. Having such a motive they contend with supreme confidence. They who struggle for the well-being of the child, the wife, the home, cannot be finally overcome.

Good Work at Crocus Hill

The enterprising U.F.M. local at Crocus Hill has been making steady progress during recent months and making itself more and more indispensable in the community.

Owing to its persisteney, a covered shelter for cattle has been erected at Clanwilliam railway station; a station and siding have been secured on the C.N.R. for Crocus district, the former is a great convenience for passengers and shipments of cream and eggs. A two-car platform for grain and implements is being erected on the siding. After pressure by correspondence and personal interviews, roads leading to the station have been put in order and a new one opened at the cost of about $800. This latter will make a new main road from Minnedosa, Clanwilliam and other parts to Clear Lake and Sandy Lake, passing Crocus station. One of the results of these efforts has been to enhance the value of surrounding property; $50 per acre for scrub land adjoining the station has been bid and declined.

In the election Crocus Hill did its part well. It was the first body to approach Neil Cameron as to standing for Minnedosa constituency. It is believed that a great deal of his success at the poll was due to the untiring individual efforts of several members of this branch, notably Wm. Kingdon, who was ably supported by H. Woodcock, the president; Alfred Averill, the secretary; Wilson Greenlaw, and others. At Clanwilliam 350 votes were recorded, 230 of which were for Cameron, giving him a majority of 110 in that village.

During the campaign a successful picnic was held at Mr. Harper's, Hart's Lake, when Mr. Poole, of Kelwood, and Neil Cameron made addresses. Besides the regular fortnightly meetings there have been two ice cream socials with a dance in Stanley Matheson's new barn. The local is in good form to take up active work as soon as harvest is over and will be right on the map for the winter season of 1922-23.

South Qu'Appelle Convention

The convention of the South Qu'Appelle constituency took place on Saturday, July 15, at 2 p.m. George Burden, of Moosomin, district director, being in charge, with Thos. Bray as secretary.

Reports of association work were given by delegates from the locals represented, after which W. J. Seymour was elected county organizer. Municipal organizers were appointed as follows, viz: Southern division, John Siebald; central division, T. Bray; northern division, L McIntosh. Representatives of the Women's Section appointed were Miss Spencer, central division, and Mrs. Rogerson, northern division.

The following resolutions were introduced and passed:

"Whereas, there is considerable dissatisfaction among the ratepayers of rural municipalities as to how the motor license funds collected are distributed; therefore be it resolved that this convention favors a much larger percentage of this fund being returned to the municipalities for the maintenance of the different roads."

"Whereas, the existing schedule of freight rates make shipments of light veals prohibitive, owing to the minimum weight being listed at 500 pounds; therefore be it resolved, that all calves if crated be shipped at actual weight."

"Whereas, parties in charge of live-stock shipments are compelled to pay half regular first-class fare for return journey and are given second-class ticket; therefore be it resolved that this convention request that the attendant be given a first-class ticket for the half fare fee demanded, or a second-class free ticket for the return journey."

The evening meeting was addressed by J. B. Musselman, Central secretary, and Mrs. M. L. Burbank, provincial secretary of the Women's Section.

Touchwood Constit'cy Convention

The Touchwood constituency meeting was held at Kellihér, on Friday, July 14, with I. Sheriff, of Balcarres, in the chair He was supported by Geo. F. Edwards, vice-president of the association, and A. J. McPhail, of Ladstock, a member of the Central executive. Mr. Edwards gave a general review of the position of the association, while Mr. McPhail discussed the question of smaller units, municipal rallies, and other phases of work.

The new plan of organization was discussed and approved, after which Dan McRae was appointed county organizer. Messrs. E. Patrick, Jas. Cooper, G. T. Bruce and Wm. Robinson were elected as municipality organizers to represent the municipalities of Emerald, Beaver, Kelross and Bon Accord, respectively. Representatives for Touchwood and Kutawa will be

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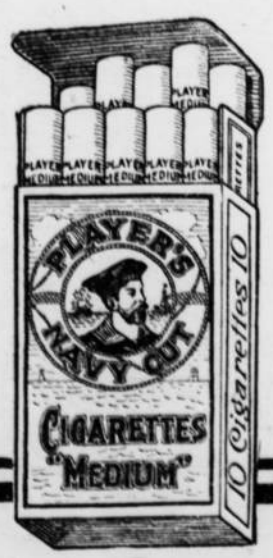

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appointed by sub-committees selected for the purpose.

The following resolution was submitted by the Horse Lake local and carried, viz:

"Whereas, there are a number of New Canadians who have no knowledge of reading in either English or any other language:

"Therefore be it resolved that this meeting urge the Central executive to give close attention to securing organizers who can expound the benefits of the G.G.A. to these people in their own language."

No Place for Gloom

In spite of hardships, due to crop failure and hard times generally, the members of the Wessels local of the S.G.G.A. at Govan, are filled with a spirit of optimism. "Hope," we have been told, "springs eternal in the human breast." Had it not been for this hope many thousands of farmers in Saskatchewan would have been down and out long ago. With the return of spring, however, their hopes are every year revived, and so they live on and work on, looking always to the future to reward them for their toil and faith. This is the spirit in which J. M. Rutherford, secretary of the local, has just written to the Central office in forwarding membership fees. His letter follows:

"We expect to obtain a number of members towards fall, at least a number of former members have signified their intentions of rejoining. However, we are still quite lively as we manage to meet twice a month during the winter months, holding general debates and social evenings. So you can see if we are hard-up we're not down-hearted."

Riverbow Convention

About fifty delegates, representing twelve locals, together with a large number of visitors, attended the annual convention of the Riverbow U.F.A. District Association, held in Enchant. The officers of the association, R. L. King, president, Mrs. Barbara Hill, vice-president, and Rev F. Forster, secretary-treasurer, were all re-elected for another year.

A committee, which had been appointed to look into the possibilities of oganizing a rye pool, made their report, and discussion followed. It was decided to let the matter stand until it was ascertained what would result from the wheat pool, which was then being discussed by parliament.

A scheme of government insurance against crop failures put forward by Badger Lake local received considerable attention, but the convention decided that it was impracticable at present.

L. Peterson, M.L.A., who represents the constituency, was present, and was asked by a delegate if it would be possible for the government to guarantee a lower rate of interest on loans. In reply it was stated that it was perhaps impossible at present, as even the government had to pay a high rate of interest.

A resolution was passed asking that the government prepare a uniform lease for use of mortgage companies in exercising the landlord privileges, so as to protect the interests of the farmers. The Relief Act was discussed at some length, and explanations were made of the various provisions.

A committee was appointed to interview Mr. Rice-Jones, of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., regarding complaints as to the delivery of oats for seed and feed.

At the evening session addresses were given by Mrs. L. C. McKinney, of Claresholm, L. Peterson, M.L.A., and A. E. Ottewell, of the University of Alberta.

Scales Local Organized

Scales local has been organized near Erskine, in Red Deer constituency, by R. O. German, U.F.A. Director. Duncan Clark is the president, and J. G. Anderson the secretary of the new local.

Nanton Annual Convention

Fifty-two delegates attended the annual convention of the Nanton U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association in Stavely recently. The convention was open to the public, and a large number took advantage of the opportunity to listen to the discussions.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of $121 in hand. A resolution was passed making a ten cent levy per member per annum to carry on the business of the association. Another resolution changed the basis of representation at conventions to one delegate for every five members.

Addresses were made by D. H. Galbraith, M.L.A., and Wm. Irvine, M.P. Mr. Galbraith spoke on the work of the provincial legislature, and Mr. Irvine emphasized the necessity of maintaining the group system of organization.

W. D. Ransom was elected president of the association for the coming year, and the vice-presidents are as follows: Mrs. A. E. Rodgers, Wm. Bowie and Lawrence Kindt.

Wheat Market Prospects

A Survey of the Principal Factors Which Will Determine the Price for the 1922 Crop

IN normal years Canada ships a larger percentage of her wheat crop than any other nation in the world. For that reason a study of world demand and supply is of peculiar interest to Canadians.

In analyzing the situation at the present time, the main factors are: (1) the carry-over or exportable surplus left from past crops in exporting countries; (2) the prospective export surpluses from new crops in the next twelve months, and (3) the probable import purchases of the wheat-deficiency countries.

In the five pre-war years, 1909-1913, the leading exporting nations and their average exports were approximately as follows:

	Bushels
United States	100,000,000
Argentina	95,000,000
Australia	50,000,000
Bulgaria	11,000,000
India	51,000,000
Canada	91,000,000
Roumania	52,000,000
Russia	162,000,000
Total	612,000,000

Other surplus countries shipped an additional 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels so that importing countries, chiefly European, absorbed an average of about 625,000,000 to 635,000,000 bushels annually.

During and since the war Russia has not been an exporter and the Danubian countries, Roumania and Bulgaria, have been unimportant so that the bulk of the export wheat came from the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and India. Average exports from each of these five countries in the seven years ending August 1, 1921, were as follows:

	Bushels
United States	252,507,000
Canada	150,757,000
Argentina	102,444,000
Australia	58,897,000
India	24,100,000
Total	588,706,000

Carry-over Slightly Below Average

The carry-over of wheat in the United States on July 1, consisted of farm reserves of 31,641,000 bushels, an unofficial estimate of 16,000,000 bushels in country mills and elevators and a visible supply, according to Bradstreet, of 20,342,000 bushels, making a total of 67,983,000 bushels compared with an average of approximately 75,000,000 bushels.

None of the other four countries issue an estimate giving their exportable surplus above domestic needs on July 1. In the case of Canada, substracting exports in April, May and June from an official estimate on March 31, gives a surplus of approximately 27,000,000 bushels on July 1, and 10,000,000 bushels more for carryover or 37,000,000 bushels in all.

Substracting exports in the last six months from estimated surpluses on January 1, 1922, made by the International Institute of Agriculture, there would be approximately 18,000,000 bushels in Argentina, and 23,000,000

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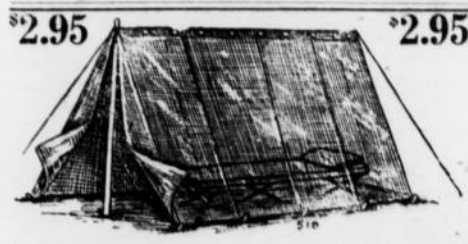
$2.95  $2.95

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U.S. Army Pup Tents, large enough for two people to sleep under; can be used for children's play tents or as waterproof covers. Sale price $2.95

U.S. Army Cotton Breeches. Regular issue, reclaimed. No. 1 condition. Sizes 26 to 34. Suitable for men or ladies. Now ..... .98

2,000 pairs Army Riding Breeches—Pure wool serge, in sizes 30 to 36. (Used.) Sale price $2.50

5,000 pairs Regulation Army Riding Breeches — Pure wool; No. 1 Government reclaimed; sizes 30 to 36, worth $10. Sale price $3.50

When ordering Breeches give weight and height; also write name and address plainly.

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ARMY TUNICS

12,000 Khaki Tunics (Cotton), regulation U.S. Army fatigue uniform coats. Sizes 32 to 40 only. Now ..... .69

U.S. Army Tunics for growing boys; sizes 32 to 36 only. Made of fine wool serge (khaki). A wonderful work coat; reclaimed; cost government over $11 each. Sale price $1.25

New shipment Army Tunics, O.D. — All-wool, serge-lined army tunics, U.S. issue. A very fine work coat; new shipment. Sizes 34 to 38. Sale price $1.75

Army Tunics—Sizes 38 to 44; pure wool serge uniform coat, BRAND NEW. Worth $12. Now $2.45

$7.00 Sweater Coats—Heavy grade; all colors; sizes to 42. Sale price $2.98

Naval Straight Blade English Razors—Extra fine. Worth $6.00. Now ..... .95

BLANKETS

Pure Wool Grey Double Blankets—Regular price, $10. Sale price, per pair $4.95

10,000 Blankets—All guaranteed pure wool, at less than cost of production. Army Grey Wool Blankets. Sale price $2.98

Extra Fine Quality Double All-Wool Grey Blankets, 64x84. Sale price $6.00

Pure Wool Double Blankets—Very highest quality; extra large size. Sale price $7.00

U.S. Army Mess Kits (new)—Very useful for campers. Now ..... .39

ARMY AND NAVY SOX

Hanson's Pure Wool Army Sox, finest quality khaki. Now ..... .45

Men's Cotton Sox—Black or tan. Reg. 25c. Sale price, 2 pairs for ..... .25

Pure Wool Navy Sox, two-thread worsted yarn. Fine quality. Now, per pair ..... .25

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Extra Heavy Khaki or Medium Weight Khaki Army Shirts; all sizes. Worth $2.50. Now $1.50

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Khaki Wool Flannel Shirts—Collar attached; sizes 15½ to 18 only. Worth $4.50. Our price $2.45

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Army Fine Wool Underwear—Scotch knit, flat ribbed, medium weight; sizes: drawers, 32, 34, 36 only; shirts, 34, 36, 38 only. Sale price ..... .98

11,000 pairs of Extra Quality Navy Drawers—Guaranteed pure virgin wool, extra heavy. Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 only. Commercial value, $3.50 pair. Our price ..... .98

RAINCOATS

Tweed Top, Rubber-lined Raincoats—Dark colors, guaranteed absolutely waterproof. Regular $25. Now only $9.90

English Gabardine, Full-lined Waterproofs Made in regulation civilian style of surplus army cloth; sizes to 46. Sale price $7.50

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Army Ponchos—Raincapes—guaranteed waterproof. Can be used as ground sheets. Just what campers need. Worth $7.00. Now ..... .98

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Pure wool. Reclaimed. No. 1 condition. Sizes 34 to 40 only. Now $5.50

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Leather Vests, new. O.D. blanket lined, 32 ins. long. Now $5.95

FOOTWEAR

5,000 pairs Canadian Army Marching Boots—Goodyear welt, waterproof sole, regulation army issue. Sizes from 5 to 12. Wonderful work boot. Sale price $5.95

Navy Boots, Class "A"—Worth $10. In sizes 8 and 9 only. Sale price $4.95

Army Wrap Leggings (Regulation Puttees)—New. Now $1.00

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British Navy Leather Leggings—Finest quality leather. All sizes. Sale price $1.50

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$20 to $30	2.00
$30 to $50	2.50
$50 to $100	3.50

Over $100, we pay charges

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bushels in Australia on July 1. Broomhall, the British statistician, recently reported that the Australian surplus on July 1 was only 5,000,000 bushels.

Based on average domestic consumption, the last crop in India would furnish a surplus of about 55,000,000 bushels for export. The 1921 crop was exceedingly small, however, so that exports were prohibited. This ban has not been lifted and may not be until the next crop is assured. Furthermore, it is probable that replacement of the reserves depleted during the preceding year will cut down the possible supply for export so that a surplus of 25,000,000 bushels looks liberal and there may be none at all.

The best record of the exportable surplus in these four countries on July 1 during preceding years is the average amount exported from July 1 till their next crops were available, which means from July 1 to September 1 in the case of Canada, from July 1 to January 1 for Argentine and Australia, and form July 1 to April 1 for India. During the last eight years, exports from Canada in the interval indicated have averaged 21,362,000 bushels; from Argentina 32,686,000 bushels; from Australia 22,429,000 bushels; from India 16,327,000 bushels. In addition Canada has had enough more for a carry-over of approximately 10,000,000 bushels, or a total above consumptive needs of 31,000,000 bushels on July 1.

The situation as analyzed above is summarized in round numbers in the following table:

	Carry-over bushels	Average carry-over bushels
United States	68,000,000	75,000,000
Canada	37,000,000	31,000,000
Argentine	18,000,000	33,000,000
Australia	23,000,000	22,000,000
India	25,000,000	16,000,000
Total	171,000,000	177,000,000

It should be remembered that the Australian figure is believed to be too high, that for Argentina possibly too low, while exports from India may not materialize at all. In short, the estimate upon the carry-over this year is not likely to be too low, but may be 35,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels too high.

Prospective Surpluses Slightly Above Average

The yields of the present and prospective crops in exporting countries are not yet known, but from present indications the exportable surpluses will be slightly above the average.

The crop in the United States was estimated as of July 1 at 569,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, and 248,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, or a total of 817,000,000 bushels. Adding the carry-over of old wheat gives 885,000,000 bushels altogether, compared with a similar total of 887,000,000 bushels last year.

The Canadian acreage is estimated at 3.5 per cent. less than last year, but the condition is high and the yield is estimated at 338,000,000 bushels, compared with 301,000,000 bushels harvested in 1921.

The Argentine and Australian crops, mostly winter wheat, have just been planted recently. Conditions have been mostly favorable and a fairly large acreage is indicated. Crops are more uncertain in those countries than in other exporting nations.

The crop for India's next harvest, any surplus from which would affect the market late next spring, will not be planted until August and September.

In the last twelve months exports from the United States, less imports from Canada, were approximately 262,000,000 bushels. Since the crops and carry-over combined this year are practically the same as a year ago, the United States will have about 260,000,000 bushels for export again this year. If present Canadian prospects are fulfilled, Canada should have about 225,000,000 bushels, or a total of 485,000,000 bushels from North America.

If Argentina and Australia are able to export average amounts or 160,000,000 bushels altogether, and India furnishes 25,000,000 bushels, the total for all five countries would be 670,000,000 bushels.

The total amounts from the five countries by years ending August 1, have been as follows:

	Bushels
1913–14	444,672,000
1914–15	529,801,000
1915–16	618,956,000
1916–17	556,672,000
1917–18	470,004,000
1918–19	554,441,000
1919–20	698,998,000
1920–21	692,408,000
*1921–22	635,000,000

*Partly estimated.

Import Needs Exceed Last Year

The import needs of the wheat deficiency countries will be influenced mostly by their own yields this year. Most of these nations are in western and central Europe. Their prospective yields have not been estimated. Only the acreage planted to wheat in nine countries of Europe, covering approximately 60 per cent. of the area outside of Russia, and two countries of North Africa have been reported upon officially as yet. This acreage and comparisons with the same countries in previous years are given in the following table:

Year	Acreage	Yield, bushels	Yield per acre, bushels
1922	50,305,000		
1921	52,171,000	916,789,000	17.57
1920	49,093,000	690,657,000	14.1
1919	45,431,000	665,835,000	14.6

The acreage this year is slightly above the average for the three preceding years. Crop conditions through Europe as a whole, according to latest reports, ranged from normal to slightly below normal. They are less favorable than last year when yields were considerably above the average of the two preceding years, and about 10 per cent. above the pre-war average for this same area. The only quantitative estimate for the crop of Europe as a whole has been made by Broomhall, who places it at 120,000,000 bushels less than last year.

The Hungarian wheat and rye crop is officially estimated at 20 per cent. less than last year. The prospect of a lighter yield in France has been recog-

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When you buy unknown oils, you are admitting to yourself:

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"I don't mind over-heating, rapid depreciation, noise or repair bills."

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Gargoyle Mobiloil is produced by lubrication specialists who are recognized the world over as leaders in lubricating practice. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured from crude oils chosen for their lubricating qualities. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured by processes designed to bring out the highest lubricating value.

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WARNING

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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloil in Canada

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Chart of Tractor Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of Tractors are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

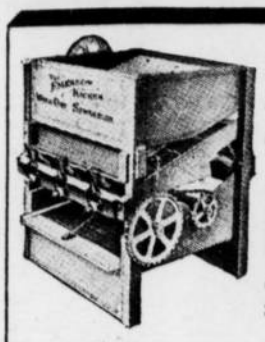
Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct tractor lubrication.

NAMES OF TRACTORS	1922 Summer	1922 Winter	1921 Summer	1921 Winter	1920 Summer	1920 Winter	1919 Summer	1919 Winter	1918 Summer	1918 Winter
Allis-Chalmers (General Purpose) (12-20)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (12-20) All Other Models	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A
All Work	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Andrews Kinkade	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Appleton	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Arc	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Aultman-Taylor (18-36 & 22-45)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (15-30) (Waukesha Eng.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Automotive	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Avery (5-10)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (Motor Cultivator & Planter)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Bailor	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Bates Steel Mule	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Beaver (Canada)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Beeman	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Best Tracklayer	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case (9-18 & 10-20)									A	A
" (10-18,12-25,15-27&20-40)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A		
Chase	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cletrac (Cleveland)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Decker (Canada)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A				
Do-It-All	B	A	B	A	B	A				
E B (Cultivator)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (16-32 & 20-35)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Farm Horse	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Flour City	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Franklin-Bullock	B	A	B	A	B	A				
Frick (15-30 & 15-28)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A				
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Heider (Cultivator)	A	A	A	A						
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Holt Caterpillar (Model 45)					BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Huber (15-30)	B	A	B	A						
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Illinois Superdrive	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Imperial (Canada)	B	A	B	A	B	A				
Indiana	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
International (8-16)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
" (15-30)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
I T	B	A	BB	A	B	A				
Kenison (Climax Eng.)	B	A	B	A						
" All Other Models			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
La Crosse (Happy Farmer)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Lauson (Midwest Engine)	B	A	B	A						
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Linn (Model H41)	A	A								
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A		
Magnet	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A				
Minneapolis	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Mogul (8-16)									A	A
" All Other Models							BB	A	BB	A
Moline Universal	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Monarch	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A				
Nilson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull (10-20 & 14-28)									BB	A
" (12-20, 16-30 & 20-40)	B	A	B	A	B	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Oliver	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Pioneer	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Reed	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
Reliable	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A		
Russell (Giant)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" All Other Models	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Sandusky	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Shelby (Model C) (10-20)	B	A	B	A	B	A				
" All Other Models	BB	A	B	A	B	A				
Sprywheel	B	A	B	A	B	A				
Tioga	B	A	BB	A	BB	A				
Titan	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
To-Ro	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Townsend	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A		
Turner Simplicity	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Twin City (Mod 16,12-20&20-35)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Utiliter	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Wallis, & Wallis Cub (Junior)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" Cub									B	BB
Waterloo Boy	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wellington	B	A	B	A	B	A				
Whitney	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wisconsin (Waukesha Engine)	BB	A	BB	A						
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A

Prominent Makes of Engines

Beaver	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Buda	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Chief	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Climax	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Doman	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Erd	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Hercules	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
Le Roi	A	A	A	A*	A	A	A	A	A	A
Midwest (Mods. 408 & 409)	BB	A								
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A						
Pittsburgh	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Stearns	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A		
Twin City (Mods. TW, AE & TL)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Waukesha	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wedeby	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Whitney (Gile)	BB	A								
Wisconsin	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A



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nized officially by authorizing an increase in the substitutes for wheat flour, and in Italy by suspending the import duty on wheat and flour until the end of the year. The Italian crop estimate is 164,000,000 bushels compared with 193,000,000 bushels last year.

Beside the decrease in the European crop a possible increase in per capita consumption needs to be reckoned with. A recent statement from the U.S. Department of Commerce upon this point reads as follows:

"The apparent consumption of central and western Europe fell from about 2,000,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 1,200,000,000 bushels in 1917. This was due to an increase in both production and imports. Since 1917 there has been a steady recovery in production and in imports, the apparent consumption reaching about 1,850,000,000 bushels in 1921, with apparently a strong tendency to reach pre-war normal."

Russia is not expected to be an exporter, but recent advices indicate that she may provide for most of her own needs this year.

Wheat Substitutes

Since Europe is a heavy consumer of rye it is important to note that the area planted in eight European countries is estimated at 18,839,000 acres, compared with 17,032,000 acres last year, 15,731,000 two years ago and 14,606,000 acres three years ago. Changes in boundaries as a result of the war make exact comparison impossible, but the acreage appears to be materially above the pre-war average. Presumably rye has been affected by the same unfavorable weather conditions as wheat.

Besides the increase in the rye acreage in Europe, Canada has the biggest acreage in her history, and the United States has a prospect of the third largest crop ever harvested. Both countries will have large surpluses for export although the increase over previous years will not be more than around 25,000,000 bushels.

Asiatic Demand

Some wheat goes each year to countries other than European. Last year these countries took more than usual owing to poor crops in India, China and Japan. This year crop conditions in the Orient are said to be better and less outside wheat will be needed, partly offsetting the increased needs in Europe.

Summarizing all these conditions the world's wheat import requirements for the coming year seem to exceed those of the last twelve months by 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. The decreased wheat acreage and poorer condition of the central and western European crop suggesting a yield 100,000,000 bushels less than last year, together with the possibility of a further increase in per capita consumption on the one hand will be partly offset by a larger rye acreage with a prospect of decreased wheat exports to the Orient on the other. In the last year world imports amounted to approximately 640,000,000 bushels. If the importing countries are able to buy as much as they need the total would be around 725,000,000 bushels or more. This is more than the total supply in sight from exporting countries which means that the world will consume more than it produces and must cut into the normal carry-over at the end of the next crop year.

These import requirements average approximately 60,000,000 bushels monthly compared with about 55,000,000 bushels monthly in the last twelve months. Outside of the limited supply in the southern hemisphere the bulk of the wheat needed in the next eight months, amounting to about 480,000,000 bushels, must be bought in the United States and Canada. But little of this wheat has been contracted for thus far. This buying should be a strong supporting influence during the rest of the summer and fall when the heavy movement from farms in the United States and Canada occurs.

Furthermore, if the preceding estimates upon crop surpluses in exporting countries and import requirements of the deficiency nations prove to be correct so that it becomes necessary to deplete the normal reserves before the 1923 crops are harvested, there should be a strong market during the first half of 1923.—A.F.B.F. Research Dept.

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The Countrywoman

Homemakers Plan New Feature

DURING the month of June the Homemakers of Saskatchewan held their annual convention in Saskatoon. Approximately 150 delegates were in attendance, and the well-planned program made this year's sessions particularly interesting.

The Homemakers have decided to introduce a new feature—district conventions—into their work for the coming year. The province has been divided into 14 districts and each district will decide its own form of organization. The planning for the conventions will rest entirely on the individual members and clubs in the district. It is impossible at this stage to state definitely what will be accomplished through these conventions, but it is hoped that they will bring about a closer and more intimate relationship among the women in the districts throughout the province. They will bring new responsibilities and opportunities to the women appointed on committees for the carrying on of the work.

At the close of the Homemakers' convention a two-days' course in Public Speaking was put on by the University of Saskatchewan. The course was attended by a large number of the Homemaker delegates and also by members and officials of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

This course in Public Speaking is the first of its kind in Saskatchewan. Those attending expressed their satisfaction over the course and the hope that it would be continued. It is planned to have it become a yearly feature of the university work. A committee is in charge of the planning of the course for next year. From the lectures and discussions the committee has some valuable suggestions for making next year's course a very practical and valuable one.

Pictures

"A room hung with pictures is a room hung with thoughts."—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

In a pamphlet issued by the Nebraska College of Agriculture, Mrs. H. B. Pier discusses the value of good pictures:

"The appreciation of good pictures is not natural to many of us; however, such an appreciation may be cultivated in the same way as we may cultivate a taste for good music and good literature. We should not choose pictures for our homes simply because other people have them. As one lady said, 'Oh, yes, we must have pictures, everybody has them, and besides they help cover up the wall paper.' Another woman was asked concerning a picture above her mantle, 'Of whom is that picture?' She replied by saying, 'Oh, I don't know who it is, we have had it for twenty years and it has always hung in that same place.' What meaning did such a picture have for the family? If pictures have no meaning to us, why frame them and hang them in our homes?

"A woman writer tells us of finding a little home in Western Canada. It was poorly built, unattractive and poorly furnished, but there was one good picture in that home that made one forget all the missing things. It was a good but inexpensive copy of a famous painting of a landscape scene. The mother told the visitor of the picture in this way: 'Of course you have noticed our one good picture and perhaps you have wondered how we came by it. We have had that picture nearly two years. It has made a great change in our home. None of us would part with it. We consider it our choicest possession.' This woman had become sick and discouraged, tired of life; then a niece from the city came to visit them, finding more beauty around their home in one week than the woman had ever dreamed about. She saw beauty in everything, the flowers, birds, etc. After the young lady returned to the city, she sent them this picture. The woman concluded by saying, 'We are still very poor, life is still hard sometimes, but somehow we find a great deal of happiness in our home and we have learned to appreciate the beauty of the world outside.'

"That is the story of the influence of a good picture in one home. Another is the story of the Angelus. This picture is the picture of a peasant man and woman bowing in prayer at their work in the field, while the Angelus rings out. This picture of the Angelus was given to a hard-working woman who saw few of the beautiful things in life. At first she was very angry and resented the gift, saying to her husband, 'Those people are like us, they are making fun of us,' but when the country minister calling one day chanced to see the picture and told her the story, a change came over the woman, she began to look at life in a different way; she was kinder in her home, she saw beauty in nature. All of this is beautifully told in a reading called the Angelus, by Eleanor H. Porter.

"Too many pictures in a room are undesirable. It is like crowding a room with excess furniture. It is better to have a few good pictures and have them all mean something to us. All pictures should be of such a nature as to contribute to the restfulness of a room. Perhaps everyone of us has had the experience of sitting in a room confronted by a picture that actually worried us. Pictures that show cruelty, grief or suffering are not good pictures for children and are out of place in the home.

"Today it is possible to obtain copies or reproductions of the works of the best artists at such a small cost that any home can afford them."

Later we shall discuss choosing suitable types of pictures and where to use them.

The Emergency Shelf

"There's nothing in the house," said a woman one day, when I had told her of several things she might give to help her little girl over a cold. This was by no means the first time I had heard the expression. I wondered how any house full of children could be so caught. Some women have to send for everything just when they need it. The result is that by the time things have reached the house it is sometimes too late.

Every woman should have an "emergency shelf."

On mine I have rolls of cotton wool, syrup of squills for sore throat, cascara, castor oil, oil of cloves, turpentine, camphorated oil, boracic acid, creoline, listerine, eucalyptus oil, sweet oil for burns, vaseline and cold cream.

You may think this rather a long list; but when a person lives far from town and a doctor, it is better to be over supplied than not to have enough.

This shelf is high above the children's reach and every single thing is plainly marked. I also keep a supply of old sheets ready for bandages. This cupboard is a source of great relief when anyone gets hurt or sick. Together with ordinary household remedies such as mustard, salt and baking soda, I find myself pretty well equipped until the doctor comes.

Serving the morning meal

A doctor frequently says, "Do so and so," or "Give such and such a remedy." If one has not got what he suggests, a great deal of puzzling has to be done to supply its place.

Among my remedies kept—not on a high shelf, but ever ready for use—is a rubber hot-water bottle. Where there is a large family, two bottles would be better.

Don't you think every woman should have an "emergency shelf" and not have to say in time of sickness, "There's nothing in the house"?—By Mrs. Nester Noel.

School and College Directory

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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

No Patronage in Alberta

The Editor.—The article in The Guide of July 5, by H. Forman, in which he advises Saskatchewan and Manitoba to beware of the group government of Alberta, is entirely misleading. The Board of Trade of Peace River was given the opportunity to have a member sit in the U.F.A. political advisory board of this constituency and they appointed a member. We have never advised the government to let out any employees so long as they were satisfactory, regardless of politics. I just know of one U.F.A. man holding a government job, and the man who had the job before the election resigned.—John Anderson, Peace River.

Fielding and Liberal Platform

The Editor.—I am writing to ask what were the exact words the Hon. Mr. Fielding used on the floor of the House when he said in effect, that the Liberal platform was nothing to him? I would be pleased to know just where to find this information in Hansard, as Liberals here (of whom I was once one) deny that Mr. Fielding said any such thing.—E.L.R., Regina, Sask.

Answer—Extracts from Hansard:

Mr. Meighen: . . . Aside from the effect of the sales tax, aside from everything, what is to be thought of the microscopic reductions made here (in the tariff) in relation to the pledge of the Liberal party, a pledge endorsed by the present minister of finance himself?

Mr. Fielding: My hon. friend has no authority for that statement; I may tell him, he is mistaken. I have never voted for the tariff items of the Liberal platform and never concealed the fact that I did not approve of the platform in that respect.—Hansard, June 6, 1922, P. 2619.

Mr. Fielding: . . . "Is this budget today rigidly complying with the Liberal platform of 1919?" he (Mr. Hoey) enquires. No, nobody ever expected it to do so. .

Some hon. member: Oh, oh.

Mr. Fielding: I do not believe the Liberal platform of 1919 played any considerable part in the election campaign last winter.

Some hon. members: Oh, oh.

Mr. Fielding: I never mentioned it, I never heard it mentioned; it was never discussed in any election in which I took part.—Hansard, June 12, 1922, P. 2953.—Editor.

Rural Schools

The Editor.—After reading Earl Winkler's letter re Winter Schools, I just had to take pen in hand and hand a few knockers to him. He said: "I am a settler from the States." He need not have mentioned that fact. After reading his letter one would have known he came from the land of froth and bluster. If a country's best advertisement is contented settlers, why, oh why did you not settle in Uncle Sam's land of freedom and perfect conditions, instead of coming to a country that will dare to force children to go to school during the winter months? Uncle Sam's schools don't do that, do they? I entirely differ with you, Mr. Winkler.

Re inspectors and minister of education knowing nothing of country conditions. What chance would the children in the drought area have for education if inspectors and minister had not done everything in their power to finance, help and in some cases compel the schools to open or remain open, as the case was? As for only summer school, you must be Rip Van Winkle instead of Earl Winkler and have slept for sixty years, for at that time only a few of our grandparents or great-grandparents got education enough to more than be able to sign their names or count past 100, I guess. I have resided in a rural school district in Alberta for over 15 years and have a child who passed into grade nine when just past 13 years old, drove sometimes in winter 5½ miles, for months sometimes 20 below and lower. They never froze to death, either. Crops have not been any too good nor clothes any too plentiful, but they were warmly dressed if some of the clothes were made-overs. Honestly, Mr. Rip, was it your own or this country's fault that your children were so thinly clad? We have never been nearer than 2¾ miles from a school and were always glad to help in any way to keep it open summer and winter. Need I add, Mr. Rip, that I am a Canadian? You'll have guessed it.

Yours for the best education for Canadian children and others of contented settlers residing here.—A Crank on Education, Alberta.

Travelling Agents and School Supplies

The Editor.—The item, Rich Picking for Agents, on the women's page of The Guide was both timely and excellent. Our rural board fell for the school maps spoken of in the article. From what I learn, the agent first showed the teacher the maps, then saw the trustees one by one and told them the teacher desired them. He told the teacher the price was $45, but he made the payment easier for the trustees by dividing the payments into three years at $33 a year, nearly $100 altogether. He was moderate enough to charge no interest! Now our board had no thought of buying maps but for this agent talking them into it. And, curious enough, these are the third lot of maps all bought from travelling agents by the trustees. Indeed, all our school supplies from the first have been bought from travellers. These men receive good salaries or commissions, their expenses for cars, putting up at hotels, etc., have to be paid. I have been a trustee and have found by writing to school supply houses that employ no traveling agents that better supplies can be bought for at least one-third the price less.

The education department ought to forbid trustees from buying from any Tom, Dick or Harry that calls upon them, and inspectors should be consulted before buying teaching apparatus. Anyway, two or three school supply houses should be written to for their illustrated catalogues and compare prices; this would prevent the ratepayers' money being wasted. Too many farmers have been run into the hole through agents offering windmills, weigh scales, grinders, pianos and other things farmers had not thought of getting, but long terms of payments are offered and farmers fall into the trap.—Sask. Farmer.

The California Idea Takes Root

Continued from Page 7

of consumer co-operation in western farming towns.

Method of Pooling Hay

This season's operations will be limited to hay marketing. The character of the business allows the new company to sell their hay in seasonal pools. That is to say, all the hay marketed in August, September and October will be pooled, and returns made at the end of that time. Similarly the next three months' marketings will form another pool, payments for which will be made on the scale of prices ruling during that time. These short seasonal pools do away with the necessity of making initial payments which greatly simplifies the financing of the association.

The association does not plan to control the rate of marketing. Each farmer brings his hay to the shipping shed to suit his own convenience. If there are 10,000 tons delivered to the pool in one season and only 5,000 tons sold from it, each producer will be credited with the sale of half what he has delivered, although his hay loses its identity immediately it is turned over to the association. The other half goes into the next season's pool. Such a provision gives a man greater freedom in planning his seasons work, but preserves for each one proportionately the advantages of the selling season which he has chosen.

One ingredient for success during the early years of any co-operative venture is the spirit of the people behind it. The Pincher Creek enterprise seems to the casual observer to be particularly fortunate in this respect. The U.F.A. spirit is seen here in full flower. The loyalty to the organization and the trust in its leaders which swept the party into political power with unprecedented majorities in last year's election seems to have dedicated itself to the even more important task of bringing order out of chaos in the marketing of agricultural products.

NOTICE—LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Coal Mining and other valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars, apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

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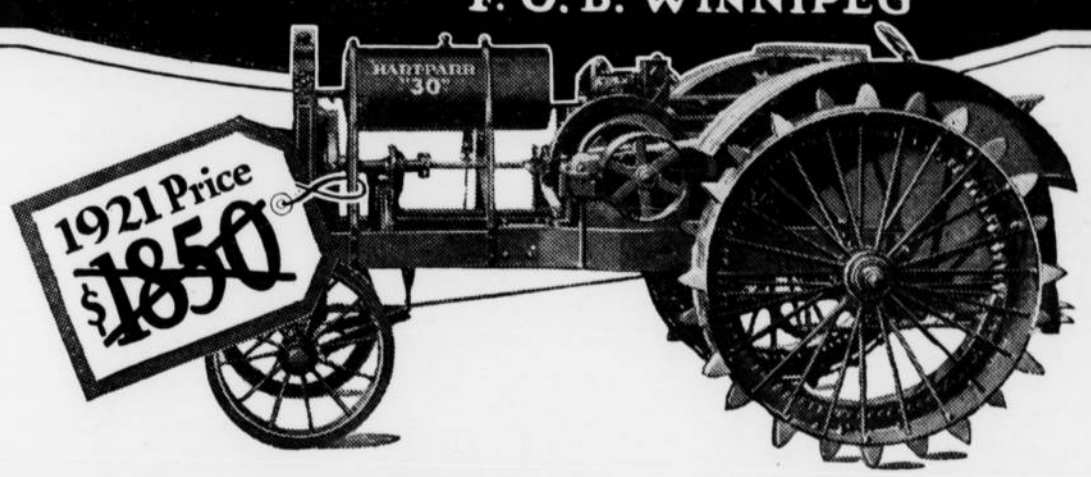

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Even before the war, when farm products were considerably lower in price, a tractor like the Hart-Parr "30" of today cost far more than our new price. For instance, figured in bushels of wheat—it would have taken approximately 1978 bushels in 1913 as against 922 bushels today to place a tractor equal to Hart-Parr "30" on your farm. It figures out in the same proportion with other farm products, such as corn, oats, barley, rye, hogs, cattle, sheep, etc.

The new price is down to "rock-bottom." It represents an unbeatable value. Hundreds of farmers have ordered their Hart-Parr tractors in the last few weeks. You want your Hart-Parr for fall work. Guard against delayed delivery by ordering now. With the price of raw materials increasing, we can give no guarantee that this low price will be continued indefinitely. Write today for our latest catalog and name of nearest dealer.

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P.R. in Winnipeg

Continued from Page 3

represent the net result of the exercise of choices by the electorate, and they indicate roughly the cross currents in public opinion. Even had full choices been made on every ballot it would not have affected the final standing of the parties although it might have affected individuals in the parties. The heavy loss by the Progressives is perhaps no more than might be expected in the case of a new political force and the endeavor by a political organization to appeal to all sections of the people. In the event partyism proved stronger than non-party individuality, but it is one of the strong points of proportional representation that it gives a chance to individuality even within the party, which is, perhaps, one of the reasons why it is so vigorously opposed by a certain type of politician.

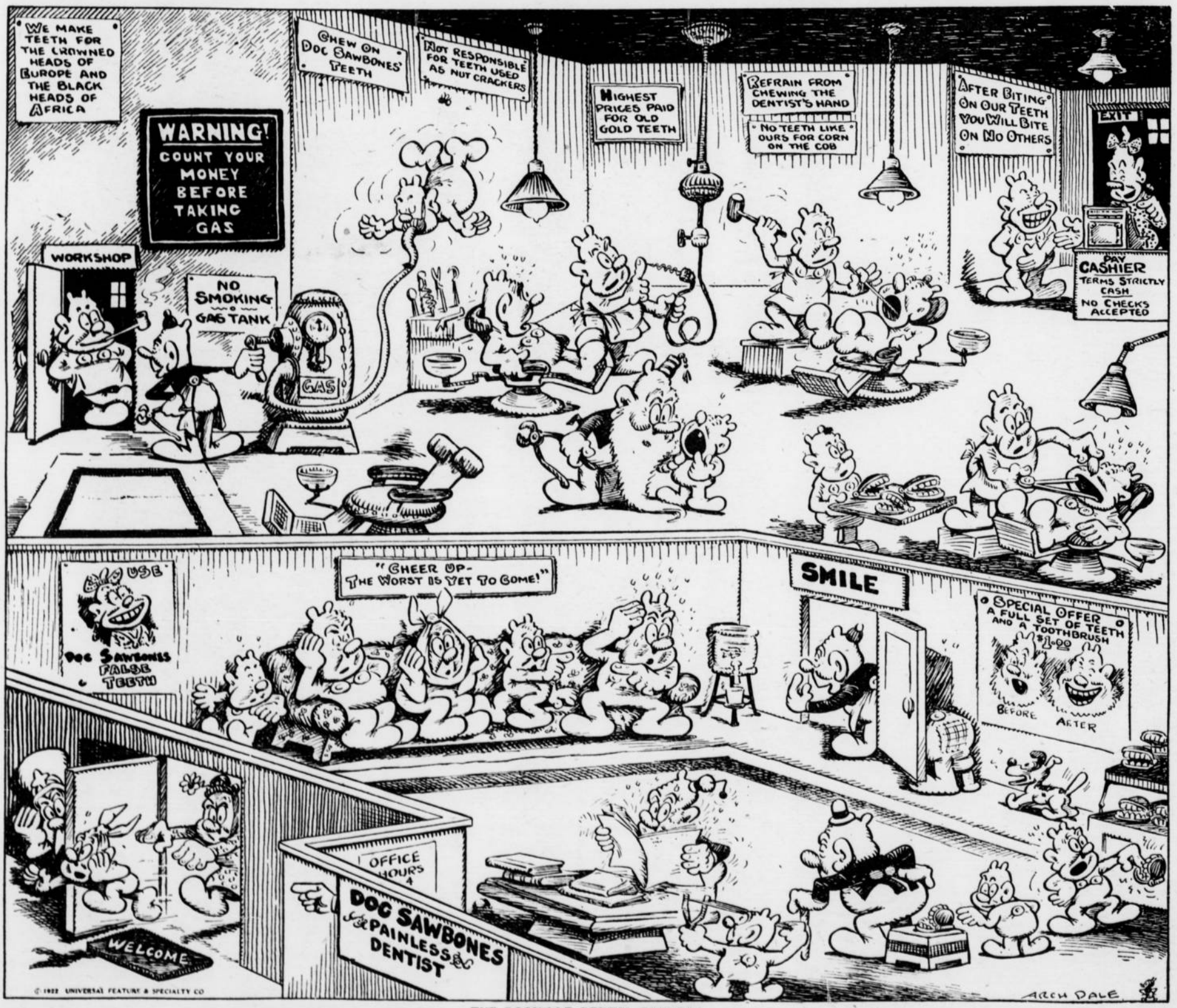
The election resulted in the following distribution of the ten seats: Liberals 2, Conservatives 2, Independent Labor 3, Socialist 1, Progressives 1, Anti-Prohibition 1. An impartially-minded observer might say that the Conservatives and Progressives were lucky and the Liberals unlucky. It was the gain on transfers that gave the Conservatives their second seat. Had the Liberal slate been solidly supported, as solidly for instance as the Conservative, the party would in all probability have elected three members and the Conservatives only one. As it was a large number of Liberal transfers went to Conservatives.

What does the result indicate? One has brought to mind the saying of Sir Robert Peel about "that great compound of folly, weakness, prejudice, wrong feeling, right feeling, obstinacy and newspaper paragraphs which is called public opinion." A system of election like P.R. does help to make it abundantly clear that the motives which induce voters to vote this way or that way are far too complex to be reduced to any common standard. The tabulated results of the Winnipeg election make it clear why there is a demand for proportional representation. It is because a considerable amount of modern political thinking cannot be isolated, classified and labelled. It defies the rigidity of party lines. It needs diversity for its expression, and proportional representation alone furnishes the means of that diversity.

Winners of Doo Dad Books in Doo Dad Coloring Contest

Week ending July 22, 1922

MYRTLE ATKINSON, A—, SASK.
HENRY D. BUHR, M—, SASK.
EMMA CARLSON, W—, ALTA.
LEONORA EBELL, A—, SASK.
HAROLD L. LAURE, P—, ALTA.
JONAT LITTMAN, L—, ALTA.
DINA LITTMAN, L—, ALTA.
MARVEL MILLHAEM, W—, ALTA.
FLORENCE QUIGLEY, C—, ALTA.
R. GRANT STAGG, M—, ALTA.



THE DOOVILLE DENTAL PARLORS

In Dooville—as everywhere, little teeth will ache and big teeth decay in old heads and dentists must look after them. In Doc Sawbones' dental parlors is found the most modern of modern machinery, and in his waiting room the patients must await their turn. Old Flannelfeet the Cop has not yet been able to bolster up his courage to the point of having his aching tooth pulled, and a little Doo Dad, with a badly swollen jaw, has made a break for freedom. His mother is after him, however, and will bring him back, and kindly old Doc Sawbones will relieve the pain. Poor old Nicholas Nut is trying to divert his mind by reading the paper, but he is shaking as though he had the ague and Old Man Grouch had better be more careful where he sits. He will likely arise in a hurry if those automatic false teeth of old Doc Sawbones get a good hold; the little fellow in the corner is having a really terrible time with a pair of them. Old Sleepy Sam, the wise old rascal, is hiding behind the door, but his turn will come soon enough, never fear. Roly is enjoying himself immensely, for he is Doc Sawbones' "picker" and picks out the patients. Note how he smiles as he motions to the great burly fellow that is to go in next. And now, just take a look at the work room. Here is Doc Sawbones himself, inspecting the molars of a little Doo Dad that has just come in. Roly is in charge of the gas tank.

For the time being Roly is talking to the old Doo Dad in the door, smoking away as though there was no gas tank. It might explode you know, and Roly is telling him all about it while the little Doo Dad, fast asleep, is being kept up in the air for all the world like a toy balloon. Doc Sawbones is very proud of his dental parlors and his able assistants. But see the smile on the face of the little fellow paying the cashier; for him the trouble is all over and his toothache is gone and his new teeth are fine and he is as proud and happy as a little Doo Dad can possibly be.

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 29, 1922.

WHEAT—Slight decline in value on all grades except No. 3 Northern. Market fairly steady and only a small amount of wheat offered for sale. New crop conditions continue fairly good generally. The prospect of a good harvest naturally has a bearish effect on prices

FLAX—Very little change in prices of two first grades, low grade flax dropped considerably. July option continues strong at practically same spread over October.

OATS—Prices firm, deliveries lighter. No outstanding features to note.

BARLEY—Fairly steady market though cash barley dropped slightly and October option declined about 2c. Very little business being done.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

July 24 to July 29 inclusive

	24	25	26	27	28	29	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July	126½	128⅝	131⅞	131	130⅛	131⅞	127⅛	182¼
Oct.	113¼	113⅜	113⅜	114⅜	114⅜	113⅜	147⅛	153
Oats—								
July	49¾	49⅝	49⅝	49⅞	50	51	50¼	52¼
Oct.	44⅝	44⅜	44⅞	45⅛	47⅞	44⅜	45	49⅞
Barley—								
July	63½	63½	65½	63½	63½	64	64¼	77
Oct.	58½	58¼	58⅞	57⅜	57¼	67¼	59⅝	74¾
Flax—								
July	239½	238	240½	238¾	238	236	238	199
Oct.	206¾	205⅛	208⅛	207⅛	208¼	205	207¾	204
Rye—								
July	81	83⅜	80¾	79⅝	80½	75	82	125
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	75⅛	..	..

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.40¾ to $1.51¾; No. 1 northern, $1.36¾ to $1.43¾; No. 2 dark northern, $1.36¾ to $1.48¾; No. 2 northern, $1.33¾ to $1.39¾; No. 3 dark northern, $1.31¾ to $1.45¾; No. 3 northern, $1.29¾ to $1.34¾. Durum—No. 1 amber, $1.08¼ to $1.12¼; No. 1, $1.05¼ to $1.08¼; No. 2 amber, $1.05¼ to $1.10¼; No. 2, $1.02¼ to $1.05¼; No. 3 amber, 98¼c to $1.05¼; No. 3, 95¼c to $1.00¼. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 58½c to 59c; No. 3 yellow, 57½c to 58c; No. 4 yellow, 56½c to 57c; No. 2 mixed, 57½c to 58c; No. 3 mixed, 56½c to 57c; No. 4 mixed, 55½c to 56c. Oats—No. 2 white, 30⅞c to 31⅜c; No. 3 white, 30⅜c to 30⅞c; No. 4 white, 28⅞c to 29⅞c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 52c to 54c; medium to good, 48c to 51c; lower grdaes, 45c to 47c. Rye—No. 2, 72⅞c to 73¼c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $2.45½ to $2.46½.

WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle 8,182; hogs 2,248; sheep 899. Last week: Cattle 6,360; hogs 3,337; sheep 840.

With the heaviest receipts that this market has ever experienced in the month of July, together with railway strikes in the United States and the prospects of an immediate one in Canada resulting in serious delays to traffic, livestock prices have slipped to the lowest point seen in many years. Top steers, however, will still continue to bring from 5½c to 6c, but there are very few indeed coming forward that are good enough to realize this price.

The majority of cattle, however, on this market are just beginning to show a nice covering of flesh and should have had at least another month on pasture. There are certain districts where, owing to feed conditions, it is absolutely necessary to dispose of stock. It is regrettable, however, that there are districts where plenty of feed is available that are crowding their cattle on the market. Those who have feed available in our opinion would be well advised to hold back their stock until it is better finished, watching the market closely and shipping when receipts are lighter. Dehorned stocker and feeder steers of choice quality are the only kind in the stocker and feeder division that are at all active and these are bringing prices ranging from 3½c to 4c depending on quality. There are hundreds of thin stock cows, ill-bred stockers and feeders coming forward that are selling from 2c to 2½c a pound, and at this price are hard to move, the various buyers being anxious to fill up with the better class of stuff at higher prices. Milkers and springers, if good, are selling fairly well at prices ranging from $30 to $55.

Hogs are somewhat weaker this week with selects today bringing 12¼c. A great many sows and heavies are coming forward and the packers are cutting very heavily on these. Spring lambs are in fair demand at from 12c to 12¼c per pound. Choice fat sheep are bringing from 5c to 6c with very few buyers in the market for thin kind.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	$5.00 to	$6.00
Good to choice steers	4.50 to	5.00
Medium to good steers	4.00 to	4.50
Common steers	3.00 to	4.00
Choice feeder steers	3.50 to	4.00
Common feeder steers	2.50 to	3.00
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to	4.00
Common stocker steers	2.00 to	4.00
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to	5.50
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to	5.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to	3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to	3.00
Choice butcher cows	4.00 to	4.50
Fair to good cows	3.00 to	3.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to	2.50
Canner cows	1.25 to	2.00
Choice veal calves	6.00 to	7.00
Common calves	3.00 to	4.00

WHEAT PRICES

July 24 to July 29 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
July 24	134	129½	119½	105¼	95¼	85¼
25	135⅛	130⅝	121⅞	103⅜	93⅜	83⅜
26	134⅞	131⅜	124⅞	104⅛	93⅝	83⅝
27	134	128	124¾	105⅜	94⅜	84⅜
28	135⅛	127⅛	123⅛	106⅜	95⅜	84⅜
29	136⅜	128⅜	124⅜	105⅝	94⅝	84⅝
Week Ago	136⅝	131⅝	120⅛	107⅞	96⅛	86⅞
Year Ago	178	175	171	153	138	123

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting country shippers 20c for straight receipts delivered cases included. Specials jobbing 36c, extras 34c, firsts 29c, straight candled 27c. There were six inspections in the prairie provinces last week. Poultry: Movement of live poultry is light, quotations for this week delivered are spring chicken, 20c to 25c; fowl 12c to 15c, roosters 10c to 12c, turkeys 19c to 22c, geese 12c, ducks 15c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: The egg situation in Saskatchewan is reported as being more or less stagnant with practically no movement. Dealers are quoting country shippers 18c to 21c loss off delivered, jobbing candled receipts 22c, retailing 25c to 30c. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 20c cash, 22½c trade, retail 25c. Poultry: As the result of swat the rooster campaign there is a heavier movement of live poultry. Quotations, live delivered, fowl 15c, roosters 22c, turkeys 30c. Some live chicken are jobbing at 26c and live turkeys 35c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is weaker under heavy receipts and slower demand. Quality is reported fair. Quotations to country shippers on grade delivered extras 24c, firsts 18c, seconds 13c. Jobbing extras 20c, firsts 25c, seconds 20c. Poultry: Receipts increasing. Quotations, live delivered, broilers 20c, which is 4c less than last week, fowl unchanged at 10c.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market is reported very weak with storages full and practically no demand. Quotations on grade delivered extras 20c to 24c, firsts 15c to 18c, seconds 10c. Extras are jobbing at $8.50 per case. Poultry: Situation unchanged.

DOMINION WOOL MARKET REPORT

The grading of Eastern Canada wools is now well underway. Quebec wool gradings are practically completed, but heavy consignments of Ontario wools comprising several carloads have already arrived at the warehouse at Weston, Ontario. Local buyers in the maritime provinces are paying 10c for coarse and 15c to 17c for medium, with an occasional bid of 20c for extra choice lots. It is expected that receipts of Western wools at Weston will be heavy during the present month, and grading of the consignments therefore will commence immediately. The demand for all grades continues good at nominal prices.

The increase of 1½ per cent. in the cost of binder twine is a direct outcome of the increase in the Sales Tax which has been announced by the United Farmers Co-operative Company Limited, of Toronto.

CREAM
HIGHEST PRICES PAID
Your Money Order sent within 24 hours. Accurate test—correct weight.
The Saskatchewan Creamery Company
of MOOSE JAW, LIMITED
Branches: Assiniboia, Carlyle, Carnduff, Empress, Gravelbourg, Moose Jaw, Maple Creek, Shaunavon, Swift Current, Weyburn and Wolseley.

LIVE POULTRY
SHIP TO THE OLD STAND. EVER WATCHFUL. EVER RELIABLE.
Our weekly Special Offer, Fat Old Hens, 21c lb., Winnipeg.
CONSOLIDATED PACKERS LTD.
237 FLORA AVENUE - WINNIPEG

POULTRY PRICES
Old Hens, in good condition ... 17c-18c
Broilers, 2 lbs. and over ... 25c-26c
Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over ... 24c
Old Toms ... 18c Ducks ... 17c-19c
Old Roosters ... 10c
Live weight prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily.
STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY
43 CHARLES STREET - WINNIPEG

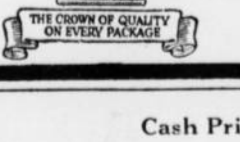
POULTRY and EGGS Wanted
Hens, 4½ lbs. and over, in good condition 18c-20c
Turkeys, 9 to 15 lbs. ... 23c
Young Ducks ... Highest Market Price
Broilers ... " " "
Eggs ... " " "
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Prompt returns.
THE ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 AIKINS STREET - WINNIPEG

Build a BETTER Home
send for 100 page book FREE
STARTLING PRICE REDUCTION
In spite of the fact that the price of lumber has advanced materially in the past month, you can buy an Aladdin-Columbia
5-Room Bungalow for $533
OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION
Seven Different Floor Plans to Choose From
Aladdin Homes are well known in Canada from coast to coast. The Aladdin policy of supplying only high-grade materials is known wherever there is an Aladdin owner. Aladdin materials have been compared with local materials, and it has been proven that Aladdin value is far greater than that of any local market.
The Aladdin Company has produced new plans and new designs for small homes to be cut in our mills in such quantities that labor and material costs are slashed to the point where we can offer these remarkable prices. Specifications on the Aladdin-Columbia Homes call for the same high grade of materials as supplied for the highest price Aladdin Homes—write for them.
Here is your opportunity to build an attractive five-room home at a saving that has never been offered before, even in pre-war times. You can buy from us all the materials required, cut to fit, ready for you to nail together, with complete instructions and blue prints for the astonishingly low price of $533.
Two Men Can Build This Home in a Week
Every piece of lumber is cut to fit in our mills and shipped direct to you. The blue prints and erection instructions are so complete that any man who is handy with a hammer can complete the erection of an Aladdin Home in spare time. The hours you devote to building your own home save you big money.
The Aladdin System Fills Every Requirement
The Aladdin System is designed not only for City and Town Homes, but for Country Homes as well. When you get our book of Homes and Plans you will see that it contains just what you need no matter where you live, and you will learn what an advantage the Aladdin System is to you.
Write Today for Plans and Specifications
If you wish to have a new home this year get our plans, prices, etc., now. Compare them with what you can get locally and you will realize that only through the Aladdin System of quantity production can you get such extraordinary values. The Aladdin mills cuts 50 homes in the time a contractor would cut one. That's one of the reasons why our prices are so low.
WRITE TODAY FOR FULL INFORMATION. MAIL THIS ADVERTISEMENT.
WRITE FOR NAMES OF SATISFIED ALADDIN HOME OWNERS
CANADIAN ALADDIN CO. LTD
218 PORTAGE AVE.
WINNIPEG.

A. Stanley Jones Co. Ltd.
Saskatoon - Sask.
Famous Small Combination THRESHING OUTFITS
PRICES Considerably REDUCED

WRITE FOR FREE LITERATURE

25c
You can now get this box of
WITCH HAZEL
Toilet Soap
for twenty-five cents (3 cakes in a box)
For Healing the Skin and Improving the Complexion. Delicately perfumed with pure flower odors.



Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 24 to July 29, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	5 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 N	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
July 24	76¼	49¾	46¾	46¾	44¾	41¾	63½	61½	68½	58¼	241½	235⅝	217½	81
25	73¾	49⅝	46⅝	46⅝	44⅝	41⅝	63½	61½	57½	57½	238	234	214	80⅜
26	73⅝	49⅝	46⅝	46⅝	44⅝	41⅝	65½	63½	57¼	57¼	240½	236½	214¼	80⅝
27	74⅜	49⅛	46⅛	46⅛	44⅛	41⅛	63½	61	56¾	56¾	238⅜	234⅜	207¼	79⅝
28	74⅜	50	47	47	45	42	63½	61	56¼	56¼	238	234	203¼	80½
29	74⅝	51	48	48	46	43	64	61½	56¼	56¼	236	232	205	75
Week Ago	77⅞	50¼	47¼	47¼	45¼	42¼	64¼	61¼	58¾	58¾	240	234⅛	216	82
Year Ago	...	50⅞	49⅜	47⅞	47⅞	46⅞	76¾	72½	68¾	67¾	199	195	169	122

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock.
Poultry.
Seeds.
Farm Lands.
Farm Machinery and Autos.
Nursery Stock.
Hay and Feed.
Lumber, Fence Posts, etc.
* Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Solicitors—Patent and Legal.
Taxidermy.
Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
General Miscellaneous.
Produce.

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

BLACKLEG

WITH a view to testing a new cure for blackleg the discoverer wishes, at his own expense, to treat a limited number of cattle in Saskatchewan suffering from this disease. Owners of diseased animals write to the undersigned for particulars.

ROSS & GRAHAM
SOLICITORS - MOOSE JAW, SASK.

HORSES

SELLING — TWO CARS CHOICE YOUNG geldings, 1,300-1,600 pounds, broken; two cars young range mares with foals, 1,100-1,300 pounds. E. C. Hallman, Acadia Valley, Alta., S. 27-25-3, W. 4th.

HAVING SOLD PASTURE LAND, 40 GRADE Clydesdales, three to eight years, must be sold for $4,000 cash. A. Cowan, Golden Plain, Sask.

300 HEAD HORSES AND MARES. CAR LOTS. Cash. If you can handle car, see me. Geo. H. Coulter, Piapot, Sask. 29-5

CATTLE—Holsteins

SELLING—TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, New flax reaper, cut 40 acres. D. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 31-3

Shorthorns

SELLING—45 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, cheap, must be sold, no feed. A. E. Johnston, Maymont, Sask. 31-6

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES

SIXTY head of splendid young stock ready to ship. Long, smooth, short legged $15 and $20 Each, Express Prepaid. Pairs and trios unrelated. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES M. OWENS, BETHANY, MAN.

SELLING—SNAP IN GOOD APRIL AND MAY farrowed Berkshires. Boars, $15; sows, $17; unrelated pairs, $30. Registration papers included. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 30-5

REGISTERED BACON BERKSHIRES, APRIL farrow, $12.50 each, papers free. Year old boar, registered Berkshire, real good one, $35, with papers. D. Owens, Pennant, Sask. 28-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, March and April farrow, sire prize-winning son of Ames Rival, 148, all extra quality, $15 and $20 each. David Low, 1927 Scath St., Regina, Sask.

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, WILLOW FARM quality. Prices reasonable. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 27-7

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, 12 WEEKS, $15, papers included. Geo. E. Jones, Webb, Sask. 31-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEX, $15, each, farrowed May 18; papers furnished. Thos. W. Rueburn, Briercrest, Sask. 28-4

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, $12 to $15, pedigree furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nicholas Klachook, Makinak, Man. 30-7

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, from imported stock. Otto Mills, Togo, Sask. 27-5

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs and bred sows, bacon type. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 26-6

REGISTERED DUROCS, EITHER SEX, SEVEN to ten weeks, $12 to $15; herd sire extra good. R. Murray, Tofield, Alta. 29-3

DUROC-JERSEYS, MAY 1 LITTER, BACON type, choice stock, $12 each, with pedigree. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 30-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL LITters, bacon type, $16 each. D. D. Shakespeare, Jansen, Sask. 31-4

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS, FARROWED March and June. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 31-2

Various

SELLING—ENGLISH BLACK BOAR, REGISTered, 13 months old. O. Long, Sunnynook, Alta.

DOGS, FOXES, FURS & PET STOCK

SILVER BLACK FOXES, $350 PAIR. THREE years to pay. Dept. B, Silver Black Fox Association, Vancouver.

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, READY FOR shipment, heelers. Males, $5.00; females, $3.00; f.o.b. Salvador, Sask. Len. Hatton.

COLLIE PUPPIES, FROM EXTRA GOOD heelers, $5.00. Guilbert, Petersfield, Man. 29-5

BLACK BELGIAN HARES, TWO DOLLARS pair. F. G. Harper, Alida, Sask. 30-2

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Westholme, B.C., breeder of very vigorous heavy-laying strains of White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Order your breeding stock and pullets now. Write for illustrated catalogue and price list.

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Grass Seed

SELLING — BROME AND WESTERN RYE grass is best seeded with fall rye. Either variety separate or mixed half and half, 10 cents per pound. Allow 14 pounds per acre. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton (C.N.R.), or Empress (C.P.R.), Alta.

RYE GRASS, CHOICEST QUALITY, RE-cleaned, 6½ cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can ship collect. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 27-11

Seed Grain

SELLING — LATEST VARIETIES HARDY winter grains, direct from Experimental Farm, Kanrea and Montana. 36 winter wheat, $2.50 bushel; rozen rye, $1.50 bushel. Samples, information. Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, S.D. 30-2

Rye

SELLING—FALL RYE, FREE FROM ALL weeds, $1.00 per bushel, cleaned and sacked, 61¼ pounds to bushel. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. 30-2

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 18 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost $5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or $8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING—ROSEN WINTER RYE SEED, RE-cleaned and sacked, $1.15 per bushel. F. T. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 30-3

FALL RYE, CLEANED, HIGH GERMINATION, free ergot and noxious weeds, $1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Unity, Sask. D. F. McEachern. 30-2

HARDIEST STRAIN GENUINE WINTER RYE, pure seed, $1.00 bushel, bags free. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 30-5

1921 FALL RYE, CLEANED, SACKED, NO noxious weeds, $1.00 per bushel. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 30-2

CLUB TOGETHER, BUY FALL RYE IN CAR lots, 85 cents, cleaned, f.o.b. H. W. Ellerton, Lawson, Sask. 31-2

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Situated in the famous VAUXHALL DISTRICT. Bow River Irrigation Project.

WE are selling the finest land in Alberta at $40 to $75 per acre with full water right. One-fifth cash down, balance in easy, equal payments over 18 years on amortization plan, first instalment of which is not due until at least two years after date of initial cash payment. It will pay you to investigate.

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO. LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres upwards, in small fruit growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or unclegared land.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
110 Belmont House
VICTORIA - B.C.

FARM FOR SALE—$5,000 CASH, BALANCE over 15 years, buys 1,700-acre block improved lands, including 50 head stock, full line implements, with threshing outfit, three separate outfits of good buildings. Well fenced, good pasture and water. Soil A1. 420 acres growing crop, 260 acres summerfallow. Two miles from good town. A golden opportunity for real farmers with some cash. Will consider revenue-bearing city property in exchange. Now is the time to inspect this land. Price $50 an acre complete. Possession any time. Full particulars upon request. Hughes & Company, Brandon, Man.

HIGHLY IMPROVED 160-ACRE FARM IN corn belt of Iowa, equity $28,000. Well improved central Minnesota 360 acres, equity $32,000, will exchange for Canadian land. 160 acres beautiful open prairie, 14 miles from Winnipeg, special bargain at $30 per acre. 320 acres, 16 miles from Winnipeg, unimproved, first-class land, $25 per acre. These lands are priced at 40 per cent. less than their actual value, for immediate sale. Fine house, river frontage, best part of the city, to exchange for land, equity $8,000. American Land & Loan Co., 35 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

100-ACRE FARM, WITH CROPS, 14 CATTLE, horse, 20 sheep, poultry, pigs, vehicles, implements included if taken soon; wood should pay for all; on improved road, handy town; big city markets; 70 acres loamy tillage; stream-watered pasture; about 3,000 cords wood; six-room house, 20-c w barn, stables, poultry house. To settle affairs now, $2,800 takes all, only half cash. Details, section 2, illustrated catalog, Canadian farm bargains, free. Strout Farm Agency, 13 B.B. King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

GOOD HALF-SECTION OF WHEAT LAND, 3½ miles from Guernsey, small buildings, 150 acres under crop. Will sell without crop for $7,500, or consider offers with crop. Mrs. McMeans, Guernsey, Sask. 28-5

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Guitar Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 31-5

SELLING — NINE ACRES LAND, FOUR-roomed house, stable, other buildings, three-quarters mile east Carman. Full particulars, apply R. Baker, Carman, Man.

SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION, NEARLY ALL can be broken, Lloydminster district, $8.50 per acre, $600 cash. Box 223, Lloydminster, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—640 ACRES, GOOD IMPROVED farm, good locality. Possession arranged to suit. Box 35, Avonlea, Sask.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. tf

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 28-4

SELLING—160 ACRES, BEST WHEAT LAND, B. Bouhaben, St. Brieux, Sask. 29-3

SELLING — COLUMBIA VALLEY FARMS; buildings. Cheap. Jolly, Golden, B.C. 30-3

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

MAGNETO REPAIRING
SEND IT TO US—IT'S OUR SPECIALTY
Official Representatives

BOSCH, Dixie, Splitdorf, Berling, K.-W., Kingston, Simms, Webster, Wizzard and Teagle Magnetos. We are the only official representatives of the different makes of magnetos mentioned in our district.

MAGNETO SERVICE STATION LTD.
14th AVE. and BROAD ST., REGINA, Sask.

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM TRACtor, 22-60, Aultman-Taylor separator, 32-56, $1,400, part cash. Rumely oil pull, 25-45, Rumely Ideal separator, 34-56, $2,000, part cash. Both outfits ready for threshing. L. Farbish, Markinch, Sask. 31-3

HAVE BOUGHT LARGER TRACTOR, WILL sell my 12-25 Avery tractor, good condition, new K.-W. magneto, extension drive wheels, fine self-steering device, for $500 cash. Also five or six-furrow Cockshutt disc plow for sale. Harry Hist, Shackleton, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, RUMELY oil pull, 20-60, 36-inch Nichols-Shepard separator, 14-foot Garden City feeder, also Stewart loader; good condition. Wm. Risdon, Box 232, Strathmore, Alta. 30-2

SELLING — STEAM TRACTOR, 25-HORSE Aultman and Taylor, with 32-50 Aultman and Taylor thresher and eight-bottom plows. Also 15-30 Titan with plows, as good as new. Alfred Bellev, Cluny, Alta. 29-5

SELL, OR TRADE FOR STEAM OUTFIT—18-35 Rumely tractor, 30-53 Reeves separator, six-bottom engine gang and oil tank, 420 gallons; all in good running order. L. E. Stirk, Camrose, Alta.

SELLING—AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR, NEARLY new. Will take good team of mares and one or two cows, balance time. J. L. Griffin, Hawarden, Sask.

FOR SALE—WATERLOO STEAM ENGINE AND Oliver eight-gang plow, cheap for cash. Engine adapted to threshing. Davis and Davidson, Neepawa, Man. 29-3

FOR SALE—30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR ENgine and 36-56 Red River Special separator, good condition and price right. John Cook, Earl Grey, Sask.

WANTED — 36-INCH SEPARATOR, ALSO gas line tractor to run same. Pay part cash, balance farm land. Write immediately. T. F. Hoble, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 29-3

RUMELY 32-52, NEW FLUES LAST fall, first-class condition, $1,200; three years to responsible party. D. E. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 29-5

BARGAIN—SELL OR TRADE, 32 H.P. REEVES, engine, 40-64 Rumely separator, gang plows, attachments; good as new. Joe Anelon, Bow Island, Alta. 30-2

BARGAIN—15-27 CASE TRACTOR, FIVE-disc Deere plow, double disc, all good condition, $1,000. Will sell separately. Albert Jaqua, Tuxedo, Man. 31-5

EXCHANGE OR SELL—45 H.P. MOGUL ENgine, Rumely 32-52 separator, good condition, for small separator, 20 to 24 inches, good condition. Chas. Storek, Big Valley, Alta.

SELLING—18 H.P. GEORGE WHITE STEAM engine Nichols & Shepard separator 28-50, both repaired, $1,800 half cash or $1,500 cash. Box 739, Kelowna, B.C.

SELLING—CASE STEAM THRESHING OUTfit, engine 15-45, separator, 28-50, $1,600 ten per cent. discount for cash. Mrs. H. Colson, Erickson, Man. 31-2

SELLING — THRESHING OUTFIT, HART-Parr engine, 30-60, and 28-inch Avery separator. Price $1,400. For particulars, apply Davyroyd Syndicate, Davyroyd, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—45 MOGUL, 32 BUFFALO-PITTS separator, seven-bottom Oliver plow, excellent condition. Accept small separator part payment. F. B. McConnell, Sanford, Man. 31-2

SALE OR TRADE—45 H.P. TITAN ENGINE, used month; Oliver eight-furrow plow. Trade good car or small tractor. Box 74, Craik, Sask. 31-4

SELLING—ONE OLD RED RIVER SPECIAL separator, 40-60, with Garden City wing feeder, almost new. Price $600. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 31-6

SELLING—STANLEY JONES THRESHER, 1920 model, blower and feeder, $300. Geo. Thompson, Holland, Man.

SACRIFICE — STEWART COMBINATION sheaf loader, perfect order, used two seasons, $150, f.o.b. station. Julius Kachel, Huxley, Alta. 31-2

TRADE—RUMELY IDEAL SEPARATOR, 32-56, for 36-60 of same make. H. B. Chudleigh, Foremost, Alta.

WANTED AT ONCE—JACKSON OR STEWART combination sheaf loader. State condition, also price. H. H. Hansen, Box 75, Lake, Sask. 31-2

WANTED—CONNECTING ROD AND PISTON for 7 h.p. Stickney Gas Engine. Thos. Waterfield, Vivian, Man. 31-3

SELL, OR TRADE FOR rator—32-56 separator, fully equipped. Box 75, Abbey, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—ONE TORONTO PUMPING WINDmill, 8-ft. wheel, 40-ft. tower, in good condition. C. C. Law, Reston, Man. 31-2

SELLING—MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR, good condition, cash $800; bought new, threshed 40 days. Ed. Olafson, Baldur, Man. 31-3

SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 36-60, RUN six seasons, always sheded, $400. P. B. Peterson, Midale, Sask. 31-2

SALE, OR TRADE FOR STEAM—20-35 GAS tractor, rebored, good condition. Box 53, Hazenmore, Sask.

SELLING—CASE 25 H.P. STEAM TRACTOR, 36-56 steel separator. Cullinson and Leggott, Abbey, Sask. 31-2

SELLING — 10-20 BULL TRACTOR, GOOD condition, with K. W. magneto, for $150. J. W. Finnigan, Ste. Anne, Man.

FOR SALE—24-INCH RUTH SELF-FEEDER, good as new, $100. John Porter, Bredenbury, Sask. 30-3

SELLING—REEVES 25 COMPOUND ENGINE and 33-56 separator, good condition. Cash or terms. A. W. Wallace, Pasqua, Sask. 30-4

SELLING—GAAR-SCOTT SEPARATOR, 33-56, in good shape; also 30-60 Hart-Parr engine. S. E. Burch, Wellwood, Man. 30-3

SELLING—STEWART COMBINATION SHEAF loader, in number one shape. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 30-5

WANTED—GOOD 22 OR 24-INCH SEPARATOR, or will sell 10-20 Nielson tractor, in good condition, price $500. S. Jaworski, Rosetown, Sask. 30-2

BISSELL 14-FT. DISC HARROW, USED TWO seasons, $115. Theodor Friedricksen, Drake, Sask. 30-2

ELEVATOR ON ARCOLA LINE, CHEAP, OR will sell cleaner, dump, scale, engine, etc.; first-class order. Bergstrom, Estevan, Sask. 30-2

SELLING—LARGE STEAM THRESHING OUTfit, or will come out thresh where crops are good. Write Box 166, Loverna, Sask. 30-2

FOR SALE — 36-60 AVERY SEPARATOR, whole or parts for repairs. R. C. Watson, Wawanesa, Man. 28-5

SELLING—25 H.P. STEAM TRACTOR, 36-56 separator, Waterloo make, good condition. J. W. Rollins, Sangruth, Man. 28-4

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR SMALLER tractor—45 Mogul and 36 separator, A1 condition. Box 75, Lashburn, Sask. 29-3

FOR SALE — STEWART SHEAF LOADER, first-class condition. Apply J. M. McDougall, Ninga, Man. 29-3

SELLING—J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE, 28-50, with new Garden City feeder. Stanbridge & Son, Box 22, Stonewall, Man. 29-4

FOR SALE—15 H.P. INTERNATIONAL GAS engine on skids. Drawer H, Neudorf, Sask. 30-3

WANTED—CORN BINDER. ARTHUR CHASE, Moreanne, Sask. 30-2

HAY AND FEED

OATS—WE BUY BY SAMPLE OR GRADE, government outturn. Hay for sale or any kind of feed, car lots or less. Laing Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg. 21-13

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SASkatchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's greatest nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 29-6

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL, GENERAL housework, on farm, all heavy work done by electricity, water in house, yearly position; one who can milk only through harvest, three cows. Box 147, Imperial, Sask. 30-3

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED UNTIL CHRISTMAS—TEACHER, holding second class certificate, for S.D. No. 3509, for school term commencing August 28. Apply with full particulars and stating salary required to the secretary-treasurer, John Mitchell, Monitor, Alta.

TEACHERS WANTED—MACMAHON SCHOOL, residence, telephone, six miles from Quill Lake, salary not over $1,000; Wimmer school, at Wimmer station, able to teach grades nine and ten, salary $1,100. Both English-speaking districts. W. L. MacKenzie, Quill Lake, Sask. 31-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR DALY CREEK S.D. 1076, August 15, salary $1,050. Alberta training preferred. Apply G. W. Hoge, R. 705, Granum, Alta.

SOLICITORS—PATENT & LEGAL

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Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

GOLDENROD HONEY, GOOD FLAVOR, RICH and thick. Crate of one 60-pound tin, net weight, $6.00; crate of two tins, $11. Few crates six ten-pound pails light amber honey, $7.00, f.o.b. Thedford, Ontario. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, formerly Rumford and Fretz. 28-5

NEW HONEY—NEW PRICES. PURE WHITE clover, $8.00 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. References, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto, Ont. 28-4

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Bumper Crops

Farmers of Western Canada are likely to be blessed with a good crop this year, and good crops are what create the demand for farm lands. Anything you have to sell in the way of farm lands should receive good consideration right now. Your chance to reach the real good, live buyers of farm lands is by running a classified ad. in The Guide. Others are making good sales every week through these ads.—so can you.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS AT TOP OF PAGE

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.